

Massachusetts Magazine:

OR MONTHLY MUSEUM

OF
Knowledge AND Rational Entertainment.

No. V.]—For M A Y, 1793.—[Vol. V.

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THE Country Girl.—A new and valuable Correspondent.
Pastorella.—Past favours are acknowledged—future ones solicited.

Pamico to Philenia.—In principio et fine, Chaos.

The Pastoral Song.—We could wish that our friends would minute the Authors, from whence they collate. The present elegant composition, is Mr. *Bradford's*, of Philadelphia.

Louis Capet has lost his Caput.—A miserable Pun, the bantling of nonsense and inhumanity.

Farewell to May.—We bid thee good b'ye.

Reflexions on Midnight.—The Morning of Genius.

Request to Republish the Captive Queen.—The ladies are at perfect liberty to choose their Printers.

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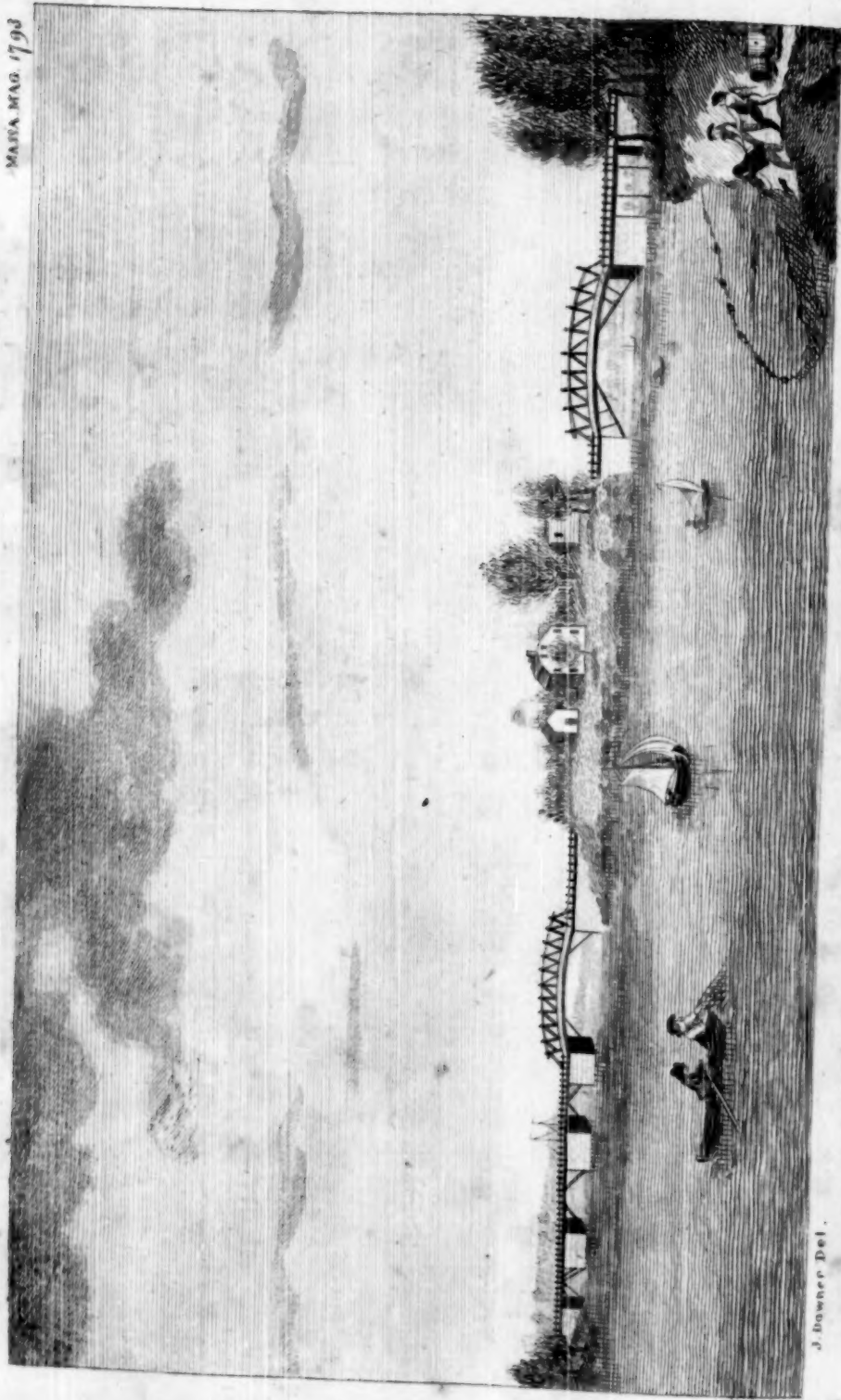
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JOHN MARSTON, STOCK BROKER.

MARIA MAG. 1793



J. Boucher Del.

NEWBURY BRIDGE, OVER MERRIMACK RIVER.

MERRIMACK RIVER, OVER MERRIMACK BRIDGE.

THE Massachusetts Magazine

FOR M A Y, 1793.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

ESSEX, Merrimack River Bridge, contains upwards of six thousand tons of timber; and is formed of several arches, and solid piers; the dimensions of which are as follow, viz. Abutment on the Salisbury shore, 124 feet; water course, 50; pier, 45; water course, 60; pier, 50; draw, 40; pier, 50; arch, 113; abutment on the north shore of Deer Island, 60; abutment on the south shore of Deer Island, 93; arch 160; abutment on the Newbury shore, 185; whole length of the bridge, 1030; width of the bridge, 34; average depth of the water at high water mark, 30; height of the arch between Newbury and Deer Island above common high water mark, 37; height of abutment above common high water mark, 30.

This bridge was built, under the prospect of advantages much less encouraging, than any which have been granted by the legislature to undertakings of a similar kind; from unforeseen circumstances in the execution, the expense arose to nearly twice the sum at which it was calculated; nevertheless it was effected in the short space of seven months, and opened for the use of the publick, November, 1792.

The two large arches, (one of which is superiour to any thing of the kind on the continent) were both of them invented by Mr. Timothy Palmer, an ingenious house wright of Newburyport, and appear to unite elegance, strength and firmness beyond the most sanguine expectation.

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Fable.

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THE ELM AND LILAC.

A LARGE Elm whose venerable head almost touched the clouds, whose protecting arms had for many summers been the resort

resort of the airy race, and whose branches were made vocal by the sweetest songs of gratitude—had in its neighbourhood an impertinent Lilac. The warm influences of vernal suns, had already covered the silly shrub with foliage, and set it thick with flowers, which bade fair soon to expand, and delight the senses, by their colour, and fragrance, of the value of which it was fully convinced—looking upon the ancient Elm with an air of self importance and derision, it thus said—I am really afraid thy winter like appearance, will chill me—But I suppose thou choolest my society, in order to be thought young ; be advised my good friend, and keep with those who are as antique as thyself.—Be assured I need not a foil, and if I did, am too benevolent to impose the task upon thee.—The Elm with a consciousness of its own dignity, would not deign to reply—But now sol had regained his fullest empire.—The ancient friend of man, had long been clothed in its thick and verdant livery.—The Lilac had shed its purple honours, and was transformed into an insignificant shrub, when a traveller oppressed by the meridian rays of Phebus, sought for some friendly shade—The approaching Elm, not only offered to shield him, from this fervid breath of the God of day, but to fan him by its gentle motion, into a sweet and calm repose.—When he awoke, he thus addressed his protector : Had it not been for thy shelter, I should have fainted, and in gratitude for thy generous assistance, I will remove that miserable Lilac, who presumes to grow so near thee, and erect a grotto on the spot, dedicated to friendship.—The Elm heard the intention of the traveller, with regret, and thus replied. Spare the shrub I conjure thee, it will repay thee in the spring with its sweets.—The Lilac felt the full force of such generosity, and from thence learnt the lesson of humility.—Thus we see, the best punishment for impertinence is silence, and for injuries benefits.

Travels.

MODE OF TRAVELLING IN KAMSCHATCHA.
FROM LESSEP'S VOYAGES.

WE started at seven o'clock. It was moon light, and the snow added to its brightness. Our departure merits a description. Conceive of our numerous cavalcade, amounting to thirty five sledges.

sledges. In the first was a sergeant of the name of Kabechoff, who was appointed to superintend and direct our procession. He gave the signal, and instantly all these sledges set off in file. They were drawn by three hundred dogs, of equal courage and speed. Presently the line was broken, the order disturbed, and all was confusion. A spirited emulation animated the conductors, and it became as it were a chariot race. It was who should drive fastest; no one was willing to be outstripped; the dogs themselves could not bear this affront; they partook the rivalry of their masters, fought with one another to obtain the precedence, and the sledges were overturned, frequently at the risk of being dashed to pieces. The clamour of those who were overturned, the yelping of the struggling dogs, the mixed cry of those that proceeded, and the confused and continual chattering of the guides, completed the disorder, and prevented us both from knowing and hearing one another.

To enjoy this tumult the more at my ease, I quitted my sledge, where I was imprisoned, and placed myself in a smaller one, in which, beside the pleasure of driving myself, I could see what was passing around me. Fortunately no accident happened, and I had no reason to repent of my curiosity. This embarrassment was chiefly occasioned by the concourse of the inhabitants of Bolcheretsk, who, from attachment as well as respect, were desirous of accompanying M. Kasloff to Apatchin, where we arrived about midnight: The distance of Bolcheretsk from this ostrog is forty four wersts.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE Repository. No. IX.

WHAT a censorious world says of me, cannot essentially or permanently hurt me. Was it to commend me, it would do me no real service. I had rather have an unspotted conscience (I may be allowed the expression as far as it is relative to my fellow creatures) I had rather I say be possessed of an unspotted conscience, the acquitting plaudit of my own breast, and the rational award of a serene mind, than to have worlds for my admirers: Without the honied influence of this complacency, I could

could not but be miserable, nor with it, for any length of time wholly unhappy; and while I am fully resolved to act rightly, the rectitude of my intention cannot but fill my bosom with the most solacing reflexions. I despise then the low manners of an injurious multitude—it is poor, poor indeed, and I will shield myself in the fair asylum of conscious innocence.

CONSTANTIA.

Benevolent Anecdote.

THE ROYAL INTERVIEW WITH DISTRESS.

INCLEMENT as the winter of 1786 was, the winter of 1785 will long be recorded in the annals of meteorological observation, as having been a season of the most intense and continued severity ever known in England: long will it also be recorded as the season which, of all others in the memory of man, afforded to the sons and daughters of opulence the most frequent opportunities of revelling in the luxury inseparable from an exercise of the godlike virtues of humanity and benevolence.

One day, during this gloomy period, as his majesty, regardless of the *weather*, and never more happy than when in *action*—it may be added too, never more delighted than when *doing good*—was taking a solitary excursion on foot, and unbending his mind from the cares of government, he met two pretty little boys (the eldest seemingly not more than eight years of age,) who, though ignorant it was the *King* they had the honour to address, fell upon their knees before him, deep as the snow lay, and wringing their little hands, prayed for relief—the “*smallest* relief,” they cried, for they were “hungry, *very* hungry, and had *nothing* to eat.”

More would they have said, but for a torrent of tears, which gushing down their innocent cheeks, actually choked their utterance.

His majesty, perfectly confounded with horror at the sight, tenderly desired the weeping suppliants to rise; and having at length, with that amiable affability which so peculiarly distinguishes the character of our sovereign, encouraged them to proceed with their story, they added, that their mother had been dead three days, and still lay unburied; that their father himself, whom

whom they also were affraid of losing, was stretched by her side upon a bed of straw, in a sick and helpless condition; and, in fine, that they had neither *money*, nor *food*, nor *fire*, at home.

In this brief detail of woe, ingenuously as it had been given, there was a somewhat more than sufficient to excite *pity* in the royal bosom; and the question with his majesty now was, whether, *simply* as the tale had been told, there could possibly be any truth in it?

He accordingly ordered the two boys to proceed homeward, and, following them till they reached a wretched hovel, he there found the mother, as mentioned, *dead*—dead, too, apparently, from a total want of *common necessaries*—with the father, literally as described, ready to perish also, but still encircling with his enfeebled arm the deceased partner of his woes, as if unwilling to remain behind her.

The *King* now felt a tear start from his own eye, nor did he think his dignity degraded by giving a loose to his sensibility on the occasion; and accordingly leaving behind him what *cash* he had about him (which rarely, however, amounts not to *much*) he hastened back to Windsor; related to the Queen what he had *seen*, but declared himself totally incapable of expressing what he *felt*; and instantly dispatched a messenger with a supply of provisions, clothing, coals, and every other accommodation which might afford immediate sustenance and comfort to a helpless family, groaning, he declared, under afflictions more piercing by far than he could have supposed to exist in any part of his dominions, or even conceived to be *possible*, had he not himself *witnessed* them.

Revived by the bounty of his sovereign, the old man soon recovered; and the *King* (anxious to give *happiness* to the children as well as *health* to the father) finished the good work he had so meritoriously begun, by giving orders that till the years of maturity they should be clothed, educated, and supported at his expense, with the hope of having such preferments bestowed upon them afterwards as their conduct might justify.

On other occasions, his majesty may have acted more like a *King*; but upon no occasion, perhaps, did he act more like a *Man*.—Such, however, is the opinion of

PHILALETES.
DESCRIPTION.

Travels.

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DESCRIPTION OF CRACOW, IN POLAND.

FROM COXE'S TRAVELS.

CRACOW stands in an extensive plain, watered by the Vistula, which is broad but shallow : The city and its suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, but are so badly peopled, that they scarcely contain 16,000 inhabitants.* The great square in the middle of the town is very spacious, and has several well built houses, once richly furnished and well inhabited, but most of them now either untenanted, or in a state of melancholy decay. Many of the streets are broad and handsome ; but almost every building bears the most striking marks of ruined grandeur : The churches alone seem to have preserved their original splendour. The devastation of this unfortunate town was begun by the Swedes at the commencement of the present century, when it was besieged and taken by Charles XII. but the mischiefs it suffered from that ravager of the North were far less destructive than those it experienced during the late dreadful commotions, when it underwent repeated sieges, and was alternately in possession of the Russians and Confederates. The effects of cannon, grape, and musket shot are still discernible on the walls and houses. In a word, Cracow exhibits the remains of ancient magnificence, and looks like a great capital in ruins : From the number of fallen and falling houses one would imagine it had lately been sacked, and that the enemy had left it only yesterday."

* The city, exclusive of the suburbs, contained in 1773 only 3894 souls.

A B U L L.

CAPTAIN O'Blunder waited upon his friend Dennis McSharnan, when he was informed that he kept his bed, to which he replied, " By Jafus I am very glad to hear it. I never thought he would *kape* a bed, or even half a one ; for upon my *shoul*, when he begged in Paris upon the *pave* and the Pontneuf, he had not a shoe to his foot, though he called himself a distressed *musquettier* ; but he was no more a *musquitteer*, than I am a *fusilier*, a *caribineer*, or a *fiatler*." But let an Irishman alone for making his way in the world : Strip Paddy naked at London bridge at low water mark, and I will lay the long odds, that he will come up at Westminster bridge with the tide, and a laced coat and a sword by his side.

THE

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE Gleaner. No. XIII.

Why dwell forever on the gloomy side ?
 Say, doth not God *unerring*, still preside ?
 Why then ungratefully presume to scan,
 With impious cavils marking every plan !
 Tho' truth and justice both surround his throne,
 And mercy gems the glories of his crown.

I HAVE often contemplated, with serious concern, the prevalence of a trait, which I have been ready to regard as peculiar to human nature ; and which, at one time or another, seems to be more or less deeply marked, in every human mind : For my own part, I pretend not to an exemption from the weaknesses to which my species are incident ; and it is rather by carefully remarking what passes in my own heart, except in events which are directly opposed to this hypothesis, that I make my admeasurement of the feelings and propensities of others. But while I confess an equal, and in some instances perhaps a greater degree of culpability, than what I attribute to my neighbour, I may be tolerated in lamenting a frailty, which is common to all, and in an effort to correct, with that *application* and *avidity* which is proper to a *responsible* and *probationary* being, the disorders which assail the intellectual world. The particular feature which I have at this time in my eye—or, to express myself *professionally*, the field from which I propose to *glean* the materials for this paper, is the general ingratitude to that *august* and *self-existent Being* from whom they originate, which pervades all orders of men, and is notoriously exemplified in the language and conduct of every son and daughter of Adam ! I am free to own, that from a charge which it may be thought I have preferred with somewhat too great boldness, I do not consider the most *uniform christians*, however *exemplary their walk in life may have been*, as altogether exempted ; and, were it necessary, I could produce instances from their most splendid harangues, to justify my accusation : But as I *revere* the progress in the paths of rectitude, which such have undoubtedly made, and as I *respect* even the efforts of duty, I assay not to unveil those infirmities, which they may probably join with me in deploring. But, if we may with propriety criminate even the votaries of piety, the sincere and devout worshippers of Deity, what

B lengths

lengths in the career of ingratitude, may we not suppose the repining and inconsiderate children of men may have run ! How loud are the complaints which every tongue, at one period or another, is found to utter ? and if the dispositions of providence, in regard to themselves, are so obviously pleasing, as to leave them nothing to bewail as individuals, how eloquent do they become upon the sufferings of others—of the species in general ; and they will expatiate for hours upon the miseries of *poor human nature*.

The neat built village wears the most thrifty appearance ; the comfortable dwellings which cluster round, indicate the substantial landholder ; the vicissitudes of the year have revolved most propitiously ; the golden harvest is gathered in, and a general face of plenty is assumed ; yet the untoward circumstances of two or three scattering families, shall become the theme of each rural circle, while they will forget to dwell upon the immeasurable bounty which hath so liberally crowned their autumn, and stored their granaries with a superfluity of good ! Would it not be better, if from their abundance they jointly contributed to restore their oppressed neighbours, to bid them welcome to the blessings of equality, than thus by their *wordy* lamentations, to arraign, at least by implication, the allotments of their common Father ?

Behold that pangful sufferer ! For *two whole years* he hath been consigned to the bed of pain ; scarce an interval of ease can he obtain—sleep departeth from him, or locks up his senses in the most restless and feverish slumbers, from which he is roused to a still greater susceptibility of anguish ; appetite he hath none ; he is a prey to continued disquiet ; every application for assistance is in vain ; and no help remaineth for him ! Often is the story of his woes repeated ; it is echoed by every voice ; all hands are thrown abroad, and toward heaven the accusing eye is frequently raised ! But while the theme of his sufferings becomes an exhaustless or standing topick of conversation, amid the loquacity of language, scarce a sentence is found to express the healthful days which, during fifty revolving years, he almost uninterruptedly enjoyed—and scarce a finger is put out, to point to that eternity of bliss, which it is probable awaits him.

The long happy parents are deprived, by some epidemical and contagious disease, of the children of their youth ! Extravagant exclamations then break forth—the stroke is exceeding heavy ;
the

the calamity is intupportable; it is almost unparalleled; every image in nature, which is replete with horror, is summoned to *shadow* forth the mighty grief; every lyre is attuned, and every minstrel is ready to fling to the widely echoing fame breathing gale the iterated, pity moving, and long resounding plaints of woe. For the fond endearments of their infant progeny, the opening bud of reason, which was so fondly marked, the interesting prattle of childhood, the big emotions which swelled the parental bosom, as they beheld the forming virtues clustering in the progressive mind; for the expansive joy which they experienced, while they witnessed the rapid advancement to an honerary maturity; for the rich completion of felicity which crowned their wishes, when they beheld their satisfactory and comfortable establishment; for the marked and grateful acts of duty, which they have continued to receive; for all these various scenes of heartfelt good, which for a series of years have been so enrichly enjoyed—they are enumerated, it is true, but not as a balance for the present evil; far from it—they only serve to point the poignancy of the distressful era, to swell the features of such unheard of misery: Yet it is a fact, that the removal of these objects of complacency will slope their passage to that grave in which the good old man and woman must lay down; and a reunion with their children, in future worlds, they confidently expect.—Is it possible that he who thus tacitly or indirectly arraigns the designations which are elanced upon this globe, can believe in the superintendence of an all wise, all gracious, all powerful, and paternal God? Certainly he does—Thou, Lord, hast done this, is a common expression, and yet, strange to tell, he is constantly found thus cavilling at the dispositions of the Almighty!!!

Surely it always ought to be remembered, that we see but a part of the immeasurable whole; that he who formed the spirit, can give it in a single luxuriant moment fully to partake a zested compensation for years of suffering.

Those families which are yielded to the hard allotments of penurious fortune, experience the most lively satisfaction, as often as the flowery feet of bland and genial charity visit their abodes; they have resources unknown to the affluent; and highly relished is that reflection, however homely it may in reality be, which is served up with the sauce of hunger.

Exquisite

Exquisite is the moment of ease to the tortured frame ; ineffable are the sensations which it partakes—and it is well purchased by the previous sufferings which are its price. Those who have laid their children or other friends in the grave, have perhaps enjoyed them *long or much* ; “ *they are not lost, but gone before,*” and in another, and better state of existence, they shall receive them again. I say, then, that it is more becoming to endeavour to mitigate the ills of life, than by the routine of complaints to be impiously murmuring against the decrees of heaven, which must indisputably result from a righteous and perfectly consistent arrangement ; and I aver, that it is a false calculation which makes the *sum total of human evils more than that balance*, which, upon a fair and open estimation, would appear at the foot of a regular and well digested account, of those pleasurable or peaceful moments, which are the portion of mortality. But to such a pitch of infatuated absurdity has a persuasion of the calamities incident to the present state arrived, that we are absolutely enjoined to hold lightly the most virtuous enjoyments, to be constantly looking for an evil day, and to tremble when we have attained the summit of our wishes ! What would be the feelings of that father whom his child should thus address : “ I will forbear to take pleasure in the portion with which you have endowed me. I am momentarily expecting the exertions of your power against me—I know that the rod of correction is lifted up, and that you mean to chastise me. I expect *evil and not good* from your hands, and though you have at present gratified me, by putting me in possession of the inheritance for which I have sighed, yet, as I am confident you mean speedily to resume it, I cannot consider it as my own. I am fearful of beholding it in an eligible point of view ; and, knowing you as I do, I shrink from the approaches of that tranquil complacency, which would pervade my bosom !” I would rather say, that as I possess much, I will enjoy much ; the virtuous pleasures of my soul shall not meet a barrier—freely I will expatiate, nor will I know a boundary, save what rectitude shall throw around me ; the present moment is replete with blessings, and though the next may intercept some pleasing view, yet, it is the hand of a father which will be stretched out, and my ultimate felicity will consequently be consulted. It is well that the Creator, enthroned in majesty serene, is beyond the capability of adopting

adopting that mode of conduct, to which repeated provocations would precipitate the lapsed nature ; it is well that his ways are not like our ways ; it is well that he regardeth with a steady eye the creature which he hath made, and that neither the caprices nor the inquietudes of the children of men, can bend the determined purposes of his unchanging plans. I have been shocked when I have heard the reason for consolation, which is sometimes offered to the child of sorrow.—“ You have suffered much,” exclaims the commiserating friend, “ many are the ills which you have been called to encounter, and doubtless the period of retribution, winged by hours and days of smiling tranquillity, is at hand.” Ah ! is it then true that we can challenge the Sire of men and angels, as our debtor ! Most irreverent and impious idea ! Surely if our calculations were more accurate, and if we were under the influence of gratitude to the Supreme Being, the genuine breathings of our spirits would be—In every calamity I have been upheld, and often have I partook the zested enjoyments of life. Was I ascertained that the coming hour would strike me from existence, would utterly annihilate the creature, who hath thus long lived, moved, and been endowed with the powers of reflection, I should, notwithstanding, have no claims to make upon him who hath called me into being. It is true that I have experienced my moments of sorrow, but they have been abundantly compensated by innumerable felicities, by pleasures which have been scarcely marked, and by gratifications now perhaps forgotten. Witness those indulged and rapture crowned months, during which I was cradled by maternal tenderness, and soothed by every blandishment, which generally initiates and strews with flowers the path of the young adventurer ; witness all those endearments, those incentives to virtue, and those wise instructions, which cherished, which formed, and which brought forward my youth ; witness every aid and protection which I have from time to time received ; witness the pleasing circle of friends, which so frequently cluster round me, while my enemies find it convenient to stand aloof ; witness those expansive hopes, which have continued to illumine my days, and to fan with genial influence the feathery hours ; witness the months of peace and ease which have been mine—how large their number, when compared to those upon which I have been called to submit to the *severe paroxysms of pain* ; witness the many nights which I have passed in the most salutary and restoring slumbers.

[To be continued.]

DRESS

Athenian Fashions.

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DRESS OF THE ALBANIAN AND GRECIAN WOMEN.

FROM R. CHANDLER'S TRAVELS.

THE Albanian women are inured early to hard living, labour, and the sun. Their features are injured by penury, and their complexions by the air. Their dress is coarse and simple; a shift reaching to their ankle, a thick sash about the waist, and a short loose woolen vest. Their hair is platted in two divisions, and the ends fastened to a red silken string, which, with a tassel, is pendant to their heels, and frequently laden with pieces of silver coin, of various sizes, diminishing gradually to the bottom. Among these, the Antiquarian may often discover medals of value. They are seen carrying water on their backs, in earthen jars, with handles; washing by the fountains, or assembled by the Ilissus after rain, with the female slaves of the Mahometans and other servants; treading their linen, or beating it with a piece of heavy wood, spreading it on the ground or bushes to dry, and conveying it to and fro in panniers or wicker baskets on an ass. Their legs and feet are generally bare; and their heads hooded, as it were, with a long towel, which incircles the neck, one extremity hanging down before and the other behind. The girls wear a red skull cap, plaited with peraus or Turkish pennies of silver perforated, and ranged like the scales of fish.

The Greek will sometimes admit a traveller into his Gynecæum, or the apartment of his women. These within doors are as it were uncased, and each a contrast of the figure she made when abroad. There the girl, like Thetis treating on a soft carpet, has her white and delicate feet naked; the nails tinged with red. Her trowsers, which in winter are of red cloth, and in summer of fine callico or thin gauze, descend from the hip to the ankle, hanging loosely about her limbs; the lower portion embroidered with flowers, and appearing beneath the shift, which has the sleeves wide and open, and the seams and edges curiously adorned with needle work. Her vest is of silk, exactly fitted to the form of the bosom and the shape of the body, which it rather covers than conceals, and is shorter than the shift. The sleeves button occasionally

casionally to the hand, and are lined with red or yellow satin. A rich zone encompasses her waist, and is fastened before by clasps of silver gilded, or of gold set with precious stones. Over the vest is a robe, in summer lined with ermin, and in cold weather with fur. The head dress is a skull cap, red or green, with pearls; a stay under the chin, and a yellow forehead cloth. She has bracelets of gold on her wrists; and, like Aurora, is rosy fingered, the tips being stained. Her necklace is a string of Zechins, a species of gold coin, or of the pieces called Byzantines. At her cheeks is a lock of hair made to curl towards the face; and down her back falls a profusion of tresses, spreading over her shoulders. Much time is consumed in combing and braiding their hair after bathing, and, at the greater festivals, in enriching and powdering it with small bits of silver gilded, resembling a violin in shape, and woven in at regular distances. She is painted blue round the eyes; and the insides of the sockets, with the edges on which the lashes grow, are tinged with black. The Turkish ladies wear nearly the same attire, and use similar arts to heighten their natural beauty.

Philosophical.

HEAT ESSENTIAL TO VEGETATION.

AS animals cannot live without a certain degree of heat, so neither can vegetables. We see every year, that as the heat decreases in autumn, vegetables proportionally lose their verdure, and that the returning warmth enlivens every plant: We observe also, that in cold summers vegetables grow more slowly, and that they come to their maturity sooner in warm summers. There is therefore no doubt but that heat contributes greatly to promote vegetation and the growth of plants.

That we may know more clearly in what manner heat promotes vegetation, we must observe, that there is a twofold heat, namely, one which arises out of the earth, and another in the air. We shall here consider both jointly, and mark the effects which proceed from them, not only in the vegetables themselves, but also in the earth in which the vegetables grow, and in the air surrounding the vegetables.

Heat

Heat exerts its power upon vegetables, in the first place, actively, by exciting and promoting a motion in the fluids ; for, so soon as heat ceases, motion ceases, and with it all nutrition and generation. When there is no warmth, water and other juices stagnate and putrefy, or, in a freezing cold, turn to ice. The nutritive particles cannot therefore be assimilated to the nature of vegetables without warmth, which excites a motion in the intrinsic active principles of vegetables.

Heat operates also materially upon vegetables, by administering a certain nutritive inflammable matter. It is demonstrated in natural chemistry, that heat consists in the motion of particles capable of raising heat ; and that no oily or fat substance can be generated but by inflammable matter combined with water by the means of salt.

Heat also, whether terrestrial or aerial, operates, both actively and materially, on the earth itself.

It operates actively, by resolving into vapour the water and oily matter in the earth, and driving them to the surface of the plants. This purpose is peculiarly well answered by the subterraneous heat, which, in a drouthy season, resolves into vapours water lodged any where in the earth, and so brings it up to the roots. The subterraneous heat also prevents the juices of vegetables from being coagulated by cold.

It acts materially, by uniting the fat of the earth with the inflammable matter, whether in the earth itself, or floating in the air, and by that means rendering it more nutritive and fruitful. It also fixes and combines the spirituous matter, in the vegetable kingdom, with the oils. Hence it is that rich earths are always warmer than barren soils : For these last being destitute of oils, the inflammable matter does not find in them any thing analogous with which it can be combined.

Heat likewise exerts its effects on the air actively, either by rarefying it, whence a motion is excited in the air itself, and in the juices of vegetables ; or by rendering the air richer in nutritive matter, by the greater quantity of vapour raised into it. And it exerts its influence materially, by combining the vaporous, watery and inflammable particles floating in the air, so as to form a saline principle, which some call an astral salt ; or by means of this salt, combining the watery with the inflammable particles, whence is
formed

formed a most subtile oil, which may be justly called ethereal.

For heat to produce these effects, it is necessary that its degree be proportioned to almost every kind of plant, for some plants can bear a greater degree of cold than others; which diversity depends on the different activity of their multiplicative power. Such a degree of heat, moreover, is always requisite, as shall penetrate through the bark, and even to the pith of the plant.

Heat is prejudicial to vegetables when it is excessive, because it then draws the nourishment of plants out of the earth in the form of vapour; and the heat is raised so high in the vessels and fluids of vegetables, that the juices, instead of being attenuated, are concreted: As in animals, the fluids become a solid substance by too great a heat. Too great a transpiration favours this concretion. On the other hand, by a defect of heat, the motion of the nutritive juices becomes languid, or ceases.

Oriental Instructions.

VISION OF ALMET, THE DERVISE.

ALMET, the dervise, who watched the sacred lamp in the sepulchre of the prophet, as he one day rose up from the devotions of the morning, which he had performed at the gate of the temple, with his body turned towards the east, and his forehead on the earth, saw before him a man in splendid apparel, attended by a long retinue, who gazed stedfastly at him with a look of mournful complacency, and seemed desirous to speak, but unwilling to offend.

The dervise, after a short silence advanced, and saluting him with the calm dignity which independence confers upon humility, requested that he would reveal his purpose.

"Almet," said the stranger, "thou seest before thee a man, whom the hand of prosperity has overwhelmed with wretchedness. Whatever I once desired as the means of happiness, I now possess; but I am not yet happy, and therefore I despair. I regret the lapse of time, because it glides away without enjoyment; and, as I expect nothing in the future but the vanities of the past, I do not wish that the future should arrive. Yet I tremble lest it should be cut off; and my heart sinks, when I anticipate the

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moment,

moment, in which eternity shall close over the vacuity of my life, like the sea upon the path of a ship, and leave no traces of my existence more durable than the furrow which remains after the waves have united. If, in the treasuries of thy wisdom, there is any precept to obtain felicity, vouchsafe it to me : For this purpose I am come ; a purpose which yet I feared to reveal, lest like all the former it should be disappointed." Almet listened with looks of astonishment and pity, to this complaint of a being, in whom reason was known to be a pledge of immortality ; but the serenity of his countenance soon returned ; and, stretching out his hands towards heaven, " Stranger," said he, " the knowledge which I have received from the prophet, I will communicate to thee."

As I was sitting one evening at the porch of the temple, pensive and alone, mine eyes wandered among the multitude that was scattered before me ; and, while I remarked the weariness and solicitude which was visible in every countenance, I was suddenly struck with a sense of their condition. Wretched mortals, said I, to what purpose are ye busy ? If to produce happiness, by whom is it enjoyed ? Do the linens of Egypt, and the silks of Persia, bestow felicity on those who wear them, equal to the wretchedness of yonder slaves whom I see leading the camels that bring them ? Is the fineness of the texture, or the splendour of the tints, regarded with delight by those, to whom custom has rendered them familiar ? Or can the power of habit render others insensible of pain, who live only to traverse the desert ; a scene of dreadful uniformity, where a barren level is bounded only by the horizon ; where no change of prospect, or variety of images, relieves the traveller from a sense of toil and danger ; of whirlwinds which in a moment may bury him in the sand, and of thirst which the wealthy have given half their possessions to allay ? Do those on whom hereditary diamonds sparkle with unregarded lustre, gain from the possession, what is lost by the wretch who seeks them in the mine ; who lives excluded from the common bounties of nature ; to whom even the vicissitude of day and night is not known ; who sighs in perpetual darkness, and whose life is one mournful alternative of insensibility and labour ? If those are not happy who possess, in proportion as those are wretched who bestow, how vain a dream is the life of man ! and if there is, indeed, such

such difference in the value of existence, how shall we acquit of partiality the hand by which this difference has been made ?

While my thoughts thus multiplied, and my heart burnt within me, I became sensible of a sudden influence from above. The streets and the crouds of Mecca disappeared. I found myself sitting on the declivity of a mountain, and perceived at my right hand an angel, whom I knew to be Azoran, the minister of reproof. When I saw him, I was afraid. I cast mine eye upon the ground, and was about to deprecate his anger, when he commanded me to be silent. "Almet," said he, "thou hast devoted thy life to meditation, that thy counsel might deliver ignorance from the mazes of error, and deter presumption from the precipice of guilt ; but the book of nature thou hast read without understanding ; it is again open before thee ; look up, consider it and be wise."

I looked up, and beheld an inclosure, beautiful as the gardens of paradise, but of a small extent. Through the middle, there was a green walk, at the end, a wild desert, and, beyond, impenetrable darkness. The walk was shaded with trees of every kind, that were covered at once with blossoms and fruit ; innumerable birds were singing in the branches ; the grass was intermingled with flowers, which impregnated the breeze with fragrance, and painted the path with beauty ; on one side flowed a gentle transparent stream, which was just heard to murmur over the golden sands that sparkled at the bottom ; and on the other were walks and bowers, fountains, grottos, and cascades, which diversified the scene with endless variety, but did not conceal the bounds.

While I was gazing in a transport of delight and wonder on this enchanting spot, I perceived a man stealing along the walk with a thoughtful and deliberate pace ; his eyes were fixed upon the earth, and his arms crossed on his bosom ; he sometimes started, as if a sudden pang had seized him ; his countenance expressed solicitude and terror ; he looked round with a sigh, and, having gazed a moment on the desert that lay before him, he seemed as if he wished to stop, but was impelled forward by some invisible power ; his features, however, soon settled again into a calm melancholy ; his eye was again fixed on the ground, and he went on as before, with apparent reluctance, but without emotion.

tion. I was struck with his appearance ; and, turning hastily to the angel, was about to enquire, what could produce such infelicity in a being, surrounded with every object that could gratify every sense ; but he prevented my request : " The book of nature," said he, " is before thee ; look up, consider it and be wise." I looked and beheld a valley between two mountains that were craggy and barren ; on the path there was no verdure, and the mountains afforded no shade ; the sun burned in the zenith, and every spring was dried up, but the valley terminated in a country that was pleasant and fertile, shaded with woods, and adorned with buildings. At a second view, I discovered a man in this valley, meagre indeed and naked, but his countenance was cheerful, and his deportment active ; he kept his eye fixed upon the country before him, and looked as if he would have run, but that he was restrained, as the other had been impelled, by some secret influence ; sometimes, indeed, I perceived a sudden expression of pain, and sometimes he stopped short as if his foot was pierced by the asperities of the way ; but the sprightliness of his countenance instantly returned, and he pressed forward without appearance of repining or complaint.

I turned again towards the angel, impatient to enquire from what secret source happiness was derived, in a situation so different from that in which it might have been expected ; but he again prevented my request : " Almet, said he, remember what thou hast seen, and let this memorial be written upon the tablets of thy heart. Remember, Almet, that the world in which thou art placed is but the road to another ; and that happiness depends not upon the path, but the end ; the value of this period of thy existence is fixed by hope and fear. The wretch who wishes to linger in the garden, who looked round upon its limits with terror, was destitute of enjoyment, because he was destitute of hope, and was perpetually tormented by the dread of losing that which yet he did not enjoy. The song of the birds had been repeated till it was not heard, and the flowers had so often recurred, that their beauty was not seen ; the river glided by unnoticed ; and he feared to lift his eye to the prospect, lest he should behold the waste that circumscribed it. But he that toiled through the valley was happy, because he looked forward with hope. Thus, to the sojourner upon earth, it is of little moment whether the path he treads

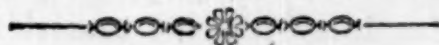
treads be strewed with flowers or with thorns, if he perceives himself to approach those regions, in comparison of which the thorns and the flowers of this wilderness lose their distinction, and are both alike impotent to give pleasure or pain.

“What, then, has eternal wisdom unequally distributed? That which can make every station happy, and without which every station must be wretched, is acquired by virtue; and virtue is possible to all. Remember, Almet, the vision which thou hast seen; and let my words be written on the tablet of thy heart, that thou mayest direct the wanderer to happiness, and justify God to men.”

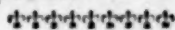
While the voice of Azoran was yet sounding in my ear, the prospect vanished from before me, and I found myself again sitting at the porch of the temple. The sun was gone down, the multitude was retired to rest, and the solemn quiet of midnight concurred with the resolution of my doubts to complete the tranquillity of my mind.

Such, my son, was the vision the prophet vouchsafed me, not for my sake only, but for thine. Thou hast sought felicity in temporal things, and therefore thou art disappointed. Let not instruction be lost upon thee, as the seal of Mahomet in the well of Aris; but go thy way, let thy flock clothe the naked, and thy table feed the hungry; deliver the poor from oppression, and let thy conversation be above. Thus shalt thou rejoice in hope, and look forward to the end of life, as the consummation of thy felicity.

Almet, in whose breast devotion kindled as he spake, returned into the temple; and the stranger departed in peace.



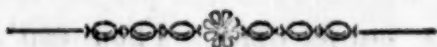
Egyptian Anecdote.



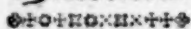
DIFFERENT EXPRESSIONS OF GRIEF.

IMMODERATE grief, it has been observed, is silent. On the contrary, when we are but slightly affected, or affected only by the sufferings of others; our affliction is loquacious and complaining. This observation is finely illustrated by a story, recorded by Herodotus.—Cambyſis, when he conquered Egypt, made

made Psammenitus, the King, prisoner ; and, in order to try his constancy, ordered his daughter to be dressed in the habit of a slave, and to be employed in bringing water from the river : His son also was led to execution with a halter about his neck. The Egyptians vented their sorrow in tears and lamentations ; Psammenitus only, with a downcast eye, remained silent. Afterwards, meeting one of his companions, a man advanced in years, who, being plundered of all, was begging alms, he wept bitterly, calling him by his name. Cambyfes, struck with wonder, demanded an answer to the following question : “ Psammenitus, thy Master Cambyfes is desirous to know why, after having seen thy daughter so ignominiously treated, and thy son led to execution, without exclaiming or weeping, thou shouldest be so deeply concerned for a poor man, no way related to thee ? ” — “ Son of Cyrus,” answered Psammenitus, “ the calamities of my family are too great to leave me the power of weeping ; but the misfortunes of a companion, reduced in his old age to want of bread, is a fit subject for lamentation.”



MASONICK.



SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF FREE MASONRY.

THE institution of Free Masonry has an absolute tendency to inculcate every thing laudable and useful to society ; and its leading qualities are Philanthropy well directed, Morality pure, Secrecy inviolable, and a taste for the Fine Arts.

It may be observed, that Solon, Lycurgus, Numa, and all the other Political Legislators, have not been able to render their establishments durable ; and that however sagacious might have been their laws, they had at no time the power to expand themselves over all countries, and to all ages. Having little more in view than victories and conquests, military violence, and the elevation of one set of people above another, they were never universal, nor consonant to the taste, or genius, or interest of all nations. Philanthropy was not their basis. The love of country, badly understood, and pushed into limits on which they should not verge, destroys often, in warlike Republicks, the love of general humanity.

ity. Men are not to be essentially distinguished by the difference of tongues which they speak, of clothes which they wear, of countries which they inhabit, nor of dignities with which they are ornamented: The whole world is no other than one great Republick, of which each Nation is a Family, and each individual a child. It was to revive and reanimate such maxims, that the Society of Free Mafons was first instituted. The great design was to unite all men of sense, knowledge, and worthy qualities, not only by a reciprocal love of the Fine Arts, but still more by the great principles of virtue, where the interest of the Fraternity might become that of the whole human race; where all nations might increase all knowledge; and where every subject of every country might exert himself without jealousy, live without discord, and embrace mutually, without forgetting, or too scrupulously remembering, the spot in which he was born. What obligations do we not owe to those superiour souls, who, without listening to the suggestions of interest, or the natural desire to surpass others in power, first conceived an Establishment, whose end was the reunion of the understanding and the heart, to render both better by the contact?

The sanctity which attends the *moral* qualities of the Society, is the next branch of the subject worthy of observation. Religious Orders were instituted to render men more perfect Christians; Military Orders were founded to inspire the love of glory; but the Order of Free Masonry was instituted to form men into good citizens and good subjects; to make them inviolable in their promises, faithful votaries to the God of Friendship, and more lovers of liberality than of recompence.

But Free Masonry is not bounded by the display of virtues merely civil. As a severe, savage, sorrowful, and misanthropick kind of Philosophy disgusts its votaries, so the Establishment under consideration renders men amiable, by the attraction of innocent pleasures, pure joys, and rational gaieties. The sentiments of this Society are not such as a world which loves ridicule may be tempted to suppose. Every vice of the head and heart is excluded: Libertinism, irreligion, incredulity, and debauchery, are banished and unqualified. The meetings of the Mafons resemble those amiable entertainments spoken of by Horace, where all those are made welcome guests, whose understandings may be enlight-
ened,

ened, whose hearts may be mended, or who may be any way emulous to excel in the true, the good, or the great:

O noctes, cœnasque Deum.

Sermo oritur non de regnis, domibusque alienis,

— — — — — *sed quod magis ad nos*

Pertinet, et nescire malum, & agitamus

Utrumve divitiis homines.

From the Society in question, are banished all those disputes which might alter the tranquillity of friendship, or interrupt that perfect harmony which cannot subsist but by rejecting all indecent excesses, and every discordant passion: The obligation which is imposed upon this Order is, that each Member is to protect a Brother by his authority, to advise him by his abilities, to edify him by his virtues, to assist him in an exigence, to sacrifice all personal resentment, and to seek diligently for every thing that may contribute to the pleasure and profit of the Society.

True it is, that this Society hath its secrets; but let not those who are not initiated, laugh at the confession; for those figurated Signs and sacred Words which constitute amongst Free Masons a language sometimes mute and sometimes eloquent, are only invented to prevent imposition, and to communicate at the greatest distance, and to know the true Member from the false, of whatever country or tongue he may be.

Another quality required by those who enter into the Order of Free Masonry, is the taste for all useful Sciences, and liberal Arts of all kinds. Thus the decorum expected from each of the Members, is a work which no Academy nor University have so well established. The name of Free Mason, therefore, ought not to be taken in a literal sense, as if the institutors had been really workers in stone and in marble. They were not only able Architects, but many Princes, both warlike and religious, dedicated their talents and their fortune, under this banner, to the Most High.

Humorous.

THE SUGGESTION OF VANITY.

I AM a very whimsical creature, said I, one day to myself, somewhat recovering from a fit of discontent: And a consciousness

sciousness or exultation very strange to me (but that sort of sensation which has, I believe, proved salutary to more exalted minds than mine) came across me at that instant, and enabled me to pluck up my spirits; when *Vanity* finding I was in a humour to relish her suggestions, the cajoling gypsey presented herself to me, and in the most insinuating accent, she thus began.—“It is, madam, with no small joy I find an opportunity of addressing you; and how extremely happy should I be, if by my conversation I could dispel that cloud which darkens your mind. How is it, my dear madam, continued she, you are so often troubled with such gloomy conceits; you who have so much reason for content and self approbation. But I can guess how it is, that frightful creature, *Diffidence*, with a face as dismal as the portents of a thunder storm, is continually obtruding herself upon you, and torments you with ugly and ill grounded fancies. 'Tis strange, very strange, that such a sad paralytick being should creep abroad as she does, and trouble mortals who of all others she has least right to molest. There is Mr. Chatter, Miss Gadabout, Mr. and Mrs. Senseless, know nothing of her, they are continually pinning themselves upon me, so that I appear to be their constant friend. While Mr. Knowwell, Miss Worthy, and Mr. and Mrs. Witworth, are constantly with that pitiful creature *Diffidence*. How astonishing that persons of their merit should suffer the intrusion of such a gloomy troublesome being!—Mr. Chatter and his associates laugh exceedingly at those four valuable persons last mentioned, on account of their companion—and I must tell you, madam, you are subject to ridicule from the same cause. Now will I instance how absurd it is for a woman like you to appear with an embarrassed air, and bashful countenance, before persons who are an hundred degrees inferior to you; compared with whom you are as the blooming rose to the common daisy, or the fragrant myrtle to the bramble. At this time will I endeavour to give you a suitable idea of yourself, and may be more successful than others who have made the like attempt. I will first pourtray your person.—Envy cannot deny that you have a fine person—finished with an elegance that would become the highest rank in life: You are, I think, of a very just height; as you are somewhat above the middle stature: Your neck and shoulders are very graceful, and though you have much dignity of deportment, yet you have

a sort of negligence in your carriage, which seems to set at nought the dancing school erectness which many assume.—Your arms and hands are extremely well formed, and your fingers terminated with the prettiest nails in the world. And for your face, your features are regular—your eyes are a sort of blue, and have a prepossessing intelligence, though they are not very brilliant: Your mouth is charmingly formed, and is in every respect perfectly lovely. Your complexion is not very fine nor your skin delicately perfect—yet you are fair, and look as well perhaps as if it were finer. Your head is adorned with a profusion of light brown hair. Your countenance wears the impression of benevolence, cheerfulness, and goodness, and seems an index to those virtues which inhabit your breast. Your person appears to great advantage when you walk, as your air is uncommonly genteel. Thus far the external delineation.—I will, madam, go farther, and attempt to describe your intellectual endowments, and give an account of your disposition, &c.—You possess a good understanding and sound judgment:—You have moreover some genius, as you have written well, both in prose and verse, though from an impatience of temper, and composing very readily, you are often incorrect. You can speak with infinite propriety, and you read with the greatest elegance every kind of composition.—Your temper is very reserved, consequently you speak seldom, particularly when with strangers;—but this is owing to *Diffidence* being so much with you; she often takes from you, presence of mind, and makes you feel awkward and insufficient: By this means you permit many an insignificant person to shew herself off in conversation in preference to you. Your temper is generous, good humoured, gentle, and obliging. “Affectionate, though shy.”—You possess an uncommon share of sensibility, but are somewhat changeable and capricious. Imperfections you doubtless are not wholly free from—but in full assurance of your many good qualifications, sooth your distrust—may the consciousness of these enamel the path you have to travel through, in this vale of care, and raise a grateful odour to refresh your senses. May dissatisfaction no more plant storms in your breast. But above all suffer that impertinent *Diffidence* no more to accompany you, and all mortifying emotions will vanish—the worthless will be abashed in your presence—and the envious and assuming no more triumph over you.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE *Mirror*. No. III.

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THE LOVE OF FAME UNIVERSAL.

Invidiam placare paras virtute reliâ? — HORACE.

To shun detraction, wou'dst thou virtue fly?

AMONG the many passions, which inhabit the breast of man, there is none more various in its operations, none more influential in its effects than ambition. In the human machine, it appears as the great fountain head, whence all the other passions derive their existence. From an ambitious lust of fame, proceed envy, malice, and avarice, those dire furies, that distract the soul; while from the same source, when uncontaminated by vice, flows the pure stream of disinterested benevolence; that benevolence, which involves its own in the welfare of others. But such is the degeneracy of man, that by the sage, both of ancient and modern times, disinterested benevolence has been erased from the scroll of human virtues. Indeed, were we to form an opinion from the crimson page of history, we might well conclude, that virtue had long since been exiled from the world. There is scarce a page in this impartial volume, uncontaminated by the fatal effects of an unbridled thirst for greatness, scarce a line unpolluted by the unwieldy title of some savage tyrant. We here view the blackest crimes, that the most vicious imagination can suggest, or the most daring arm could perpetrate, all concentrated in the character of a Cæsar or an Alexander, while scarce a name in the folio, expresses more than half a virtue. In those ages, when despotick fury lay concealed under the scarce milder name, *monarchy*; when every branch of government was weakened by the throne, that moss grown trunk, whence they sprang, and on which they depended for sustenance; royalty, the intended shield of merit, became the degenerated asylum of ignorance and luxury; and *law*, the great main spring of the political machine, became indebted for its sanction to the authority of the sword. Thus we see in the records of ancient empires, the vestiges of a barbarous ambition, and were we to turn our attention to events of still later date, the heart of sensibility might recoil at scenes of cruelty, exhibited in the annals of countries, which have risen into being since the dawn of reason, unclouded by superstition, and who enjoy the boasted

boasted advantages of liberty and literature. But unhappily for many, reason has sometimes been overpowered by an enthusiastick rage, for freedom and liberty has degenerated almost into licentiousness. A desire of fame is the great spring of all human action; and when guided by the dictates of reason, it tends to enlarge the faculties of the mind; to unfold to view the secret labyrinths of nature and art; and to promote whatever gives dignity to life and happiness to man; but misled by the caprice of a vicious ambition, many in their struggles for greatness, have shewn themselves to be knaves. Who dares to rise above the common level of the vulgar, becomes the butt of slander; for in the rapid stream of life, envy like a feather is sure to follow merit. Every one has the desire of fame, but few the ability to deserve it; and happy for mankind, did merit always ensure reputation; then like the jack daw, stripped of her borrowed plumage, her only pretensions to beauty, they, who have not the talents to attract, would never have the effrontery to covet the applause of men,

Cambridge, April 24th, 1793.

Religious Sects.

SKETCHES OF METHODISM.

[Concluded from page 231.]

A CIRCUMSTANCE, in the Wesleyan economy, is the admission of lay preachers. The admission of them, which was considered as a sort of levelling scheme, was not well received by the higher orders of society in the kingdom. In Mr. Whitefield's connexion, this system was not so remarkable; for he was assisted by many clergymen who had embraced his opinions and consequently had less need of laymen; and many of those, who were not episcopally ordained, contrived to procure some sort of ordination, and officiated in the clerical habit. If they were not clergymen, they took care to borrow the garb.

Though this deviation in Mr. Wesley from the clerical regularity, was not relished by the rich and great, it was better received among the lower class.—It flattered their natural fondness for equalization; while it laid a foundation for a perpetual and inexhaustible supply of preachers, and consequently was no small source of the rapid increase of the methodist societies.

In

In Mr. Wesley's plans, almost every thing that could be thought of, as having a tendency to create influence, and conciliate esteem, was sanctioned by a standing rule. Visiting from house to house, a punctual attention to the sick and afflicted, present collections for the poor, and the strict morality which is inculcated in the regulations he established, have an air of much piety and humanity, and doubtless had no small influence on the success of his undertakings.

In this system the order is as follows ; the preachers, the stewards, the leaders, the people. The office of a preacher is to preach twice a day, to visit the sick, to meet the stewards and leaders once a week, and to preside in the various meetings wherever he shall happen to be present. One preacher, in every circuit, is called the assistant. It is his business to superintend the conduct of the other preachers, and of the societies at large ; to appoint all the occasional assemblies, such as watch nights, and quarterly meetings ; to make the collections at stated periods, and to give an account at the annual conference, of the state of the societies in his circuit.

The office of a steward, is to receive the collections, and to superintend the temporal economy of the societies. That of a leader is to meet once a week a certain number of people, who are called his class ; to receive their contributions, which he gives to the steward, to superintend their conduct, and to assist the preachers in visiting the sick.

It is expected of the people, that they strictly observe the rules of the society, by punctually attending the meetings, publick and private, by keeping up publick worship in their families, by abstaining from all games, such as cards and dice, and whatever is usually classed under the head of entertainment, and above all, by avoiding every species of immorality.

The meetings among the methodists, especially in large towns, are almost without number. Every society is divided into companies of ten, or fifteen, called classes, each of which regularly meets the leader once a week. Many of these are subdivided into smaller companies, called bands, which also meet once a week ; and these are again collected into a general company, called the body bands, and another called the select bands, each of which is met
by

by the preacher once a week. It is needless to add, that these meetings are purely religious. The select bands are made up chiefly of those who profess perfection, and as the name signifies, are, from some real or supposed distinction in piety, selected from the rest. These were the peculiar favourites of Mr. Wesley, and at one time, in London alone, amounted to about six hundred. If to the meetings already enumerated, we add from thirteen to fourteen sermons preached in the course of the week which is the case in many places, and the love feasts, the watch nights, and occasional meetings for prayers as on Wednesdays and Fridays, the number will be astonishing !

In the beginning of methodism, and till the year 1784, every preacher was considered, when admitted to travel, as a member of conference ; which was held in the months of July or August, at London, Bristol, Leeds, or Manchester.

In this meeting Mr. Wesley presided. The young preachers, offered upon trial, were admitted or rejected. The character of every itinerant underwent a scrutiny, and, in case of immorality, or any sufficient cause, the punishment was suspension or dismissal. Each preacher, on admission, paid one guinea, and half a guinea annually as a fund for the support of superannuated preachers, and their widows. Collections were here received from all quarters, for the support of the work, and the preachers were appointed to their districts for the ensuing year.

At the meetings of conference Mr. Wesley usually preached night and morning. On these occasions he took care to exemplify in his own practice and in a manner peculiar to himself, to enforce early rising, with similar regulations : And every one, who was acquainted with him, knows that he had a superior talent, for making trifles appear important, and for turning indifferent things, when he disapproved them, into ridicule and contempt. The most judicious of his preachers and people always thought he went too far in trifles and non essentials, but they all admitted the address with which he recommended them.

By some of his followers his conduct and opinions were observed, as an infallible rule of judgment and practice : Some of his preachers carried their admiration so far as to quote his writings in publick, as others quote the scripture, and to imitate him in almost every thing. If he left off tea, which he did in 1741, they
did

did the same. If he lay upon the boards, or lived on vegetables, they did it too ; and because he was fond of morning preaching, they observed the practice, at five in the morning, winter and summer, though very often they could scarcely collect half a dozen hearers. Some imitated his hand writing, and so exactly copied his style and manner of speaking, that the difference was almost imperceptible.

How he accomplished it, is not easy to say. Perhaps his extreme attention to these minutæ might be a powerful instrument in his popularity. The fact however is certain. Scarcely any man has ever possessed in such perfection, the talent of attaching mankind to his person and opinions ; and this enabled him to establish a discipline not naturally pleasing to the human mind ; and to enforce its observance with a punctuality that is inconceivable.

The travels of Mr. Wesley were incessant and almost without a precedent. Brainerd, the missionary to the Indians in America, and Xavier, the Apostle of the East, are supposed to have resembled him more nearly in this instance, than any minister of religion in ancient or modern times. His prodigious labours, without great punctuality and care in the management of his time, had been impossible. He had stated hours for every purpose. His times of business and relaxation were not suffered to interfere with each other. He retired to rest between nine and ten, and rose soon after four ; and no company, no conversation, however pleasing, in short, nothing but stern necessity could induce him to relax. His rules were like the laws of the Medes and Persians, absolute and irrevocable. He wrote, he travelled, he visited the sick, he did every thing in certain hours, which he had prescribed for himself ; and those hours were inviolable.

To determine the precise measure of Mr. Wesley's labours were too much to attempt. His publick ministrations were but a part of them ; but from these, we may form some conception of the rest. During fifty two years, he generally delivered two sermons a day ; very frequently four or five ; calculating therefore at twice a day, and allowing fifty sermons annually for extraordinary occasions, which is the lowest computation that can be made, the whole number in fifty years, will be forty thousand four hundred and sixty. To these may be added an infinite
number

number of exhortations to the societies, after preaching, and other occasional meetings, at which he assisted.

Of his travels, the lowest calculation we can make, is four thousand miles annually, which in fifty two years will give two hundred and eight thousand miles. An almost incredible degree of labour, and which nothing but the best constitution, informed by the most active spirit, could have enabled him to support !

The number of methodists, connected with Mr. Wesley, on the continent, and in the islands of America, in 1790, was reckoned to be* forty eight thousand, three hundred, and two ; and the whole number in Europe and America, at the same period, upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand, including three hundred and eighty itinerants, and thirteen or fourteen hundred local preachers.

The principal defect in Mr. Wesley's character, was his love of power. This, according to Mr. Hampson's representation, was unbounded. During the last ten or fifteen years of his life, he was the most absolute of monarchs. His will was the law. If he ever receded from a resolution, or rescinded a favourite measure, it was not from choice, but necessity. If he retreated, it was only for the moment. He never thought his authority secure, but when exerted to the utmost. Had not, his biographer observes, his virtues been sullied by this and some other defects, he had avoided many errors and inconsistencies, into which he fell ; and we should have given him, without reserve, the praise, to which his piety, his labours, his learning, and his ability, in the management of his people, so justly intitle him.

* In the northern states, the methodists as yet are not numerous ; this calculation, if it be made with accuracy, must therefore refer chiefly to the southern.

Geographical.

SOME ACCOUNT OF NEW HOLLAND.

THIS country is of much larger extent than any other that does not bear the name of a continent, it extending from the 11th to the 38th degree of south latitude ; and the length of the
east

east and north east coast, along which Mr. Cook sailed, reduced to a straight line, is no less than 27 degrees, which amount to near 2000 miles ; so that its square surface must be much larger than all Europe. The most eastern part of the coast is in $153^{\circ} 39'$ east longitude from Greenwich.

To the southward of latitude 33° or 34° , the land is in general low and level ; farther northward it is hilly, but in no part mountainous ; for the hills and mountains taken together make but a small part of the surface, compared with the vallies and plains. Upon the whole, it is rather barren than fertile ; yet the rising grounds are chequered by woods and lawns, and in many places the plains and vallies are covered with herbage : In other places the soil is covered with a loose sand, and many of the lawns are rocky and barren, especially to the northward, where in the best spots vegetation is less vigorous than in the southern part of the country, the trees being neither so tall, nor the herbage so rich. The grass is in general high, but thin ; and the large trees are seldom less than forty feet asunder. The banks of the bays are covered with mangroves, to the distance of a mile within the beach, and farther within the country are found bogs covered with grass. The coast to the northward of twenty five degrees south, abounds with fine bays and harbours, where vessels may lie in the utmost safety, and into which run innumerable small brooks, but no large rivers.

In many parts there is plenty of wood, but our discoverers only found two kinds of trees that may be considered as timber. There are likewise trees covered with a soft bark that is easily peeled off, and is the same that is used in the East Indies for caulking of ships. There are three different sorts of the palm, and a great variety of plants to enrich the collection of a botanist, but very few of the esculent kind.

Of the quadrupeds, the most remarkable is that called the Kangaroo, which is as large as a sheep. The head, neck, and shoulders are very small with respect to the rest of the body, but the ears are large and stand erect. The fore legs of a young one were only eight inches long, and kept close to the breast, and the hind legs twenty two : The skin of this animal is covered with a short fur, of a dark mouse or a grey colour, except the head and ears, which bear a slight resemblance to those of a hare. The

E

tail

tail is nearly as long as the whole body, and tapers toward the end. Its progress is by successive leaps of a great length in an erect posture. This animal, when dressed, is excellent meat. They have also dogs, an animal of the opossum kind, another resembling a pole cat, called by the natives a quoll, the belly of which is white, and the back spotted with white. These were the only quadrupeds seen on the coast of this extensive country.

The land birds are bats, which hold a middle rank between beasts and birds, and are as large as a partridge; parrots, paroquets, cockatoos, and other birds of the same kind of exquisite beauty; pigeons, which fly in numerous flocks, doves, herons, bustards, quails, crows, hawks, and eagles; pelicans of an enormous size; and many sea fowls, that are unknown in Europe.

Among the reptiles are various kinds of snakes, some harmless and others noxious; centipedes, scorpions, and lizards. The insects are principally caterpillars, butterflies, mosquitoes, which are in some parts amazingly numerous and exceedingly troublesome; and ants, of which there are several sorts, each of which exert their industry with amazing skill, and in a great variety of ways. Some are quite black, and construct their habitations on the inside of the branches of a tree, by taking out the pith, almost to the extremity of the slenderest twig, and yet these branches flourish as if they had no such insects; if a person breaks one of these branches, he is instantly covered with millions of these animals, which inject their stings with incessant violence.

Another species are as green as a leaf, and live upon a different tree, where they form their nests, of various sizes, between that of a man's head and his fist, by bending down several leaves, each of which is as broad as a man's hand, and gluing the points of them together, with an animal juice which nature has enabled them to elaborate.

The sea furnishes the inhabitants with a much more plentiful supply of food than the land. The fish are of various sorts; but except the mullet, and some of the shell fish, none of them are known in Europe: Most of them are palatable, and some of them delicious. Upon the shoals and reef are incredible numbers of the finest green turtle in the world, oysters of various kinds, cockles of a prodigious size, lobsters and crabs. In the rivers and salt creeks there are alligators.

This

This country is very thinly inhabited. The men are of a middle size, and in general clean limbed, nimble, and remarkably active. Their skin is of a chocolate colour ; but the features are far from being disagreeable, for their noses are not flat, nor their lips thick ; their teeth are white and even, and their hair naturally long and thick, though they universally crop it short ; their beards are bushy and thick. Both sexes go naked, and seem to have no more sense of indecency in discovering their whole body, than we in leaving naked our face and hands. Their principal ornament (if a thing so preposterous can be called by that name) is a bone thrust through the cartilage that divides the nostrils : As this bone is as thick as a man's finger, and between five and six inches long, it reaches quite across the face, and stopping up both the nostrils, they snuffle so when they attempt to speak, that they are scarcely intelligible to each other. They have necklaces made of shells, neatly cut and strung ; bracelets of small coral, wound two or three times round the upper part of the arm ; and a string of plaited human hair round the waist. Some of them had also gorgets of shells hanging round the neck, so as to reach across the breast. They also paint their bodies both white and red : The red is laid on in broad patches upon the shoulders and breast, and the white in narrow strips drawn over the limbs, and broad ones over the body, not without some degree of taste. The white was also laid on in small patches upon the face, and drawn in a circle round each eye. They have holes in their ears ; but they were not seen to wear any thing in them.

Nothing like a town or village was seen in the whole country. Their huts at Botany Bay, where they are the best, are but just high enough for a man to sit upright in, and not large enough for a man to extend himself at length : They are formed of pliable rods about as thick as a man's finger, in the form of an oven, by sticking the two ends into the ground, and then covering them with palm leaves and broad pieces of bark. The door is only a large hole at one end. Yet in this miserable hut, three or four persons lie, coiled up with their heels to their head. Farther to the northward, where the climate is warmer, none of these huts are more than four feet deep, and one side is entirely open.

The only furniture belonging to their houses, appears to be an oblong vessel made of bark by tying up the two ends with a witho,
which

which not being cut off, serves for handles. These seem to be used to fetch water, which may be a considerable distance. They have, however, a small bag about the size of a cabbage net, made somewhat in the manner of knitting, which the man carries upon his back, by a small string which passes over his head : It generally contains a lump or two of paint, some fishhooks and lines, a shell or two, out of which their hooks are made, a few points of darts, and their usual ornament ; which include the whole worldly treasure of the richest among them.

Their food is chiefly fish, the kangaroo, yams, and fruit. As they have no vessel in which water can be boiled, they either broil their meat, or bake it in the manner already described.

It is remarkable that these people have not the least idea of traffick, nor could the English prevail upon them to exchange one thing for another. They set such a value upon their own ornaments, that they would not part with the least article for any thing that could be offered them, which was the more extraordinary, as beads and ribbons are more showy ornaments ; and the same indifference which prevented their buying, kept them honest.

The canoes of this country are as mean as their huts. On the southern part of the coast, they are only a piece of bark about twelve feet long, tied together at the ends, and kept open in the middle by small bows of wood, and these will hold three people. Farther to the northward, the canoes are made of the trunk of a tree hollowed perhaps by fire ; they are fourteen feet long, and being very narrow, are fitted with an outrigger to prevent their oversetting : The sides are tolerably thin, and at each end the wood is left longer at the top than at the bottom, so that there is a projection beyond the hollow part, resembling the end of a plank ; these are worked with paddles, that are so long as to require both hands to manage one of them. The utmost freight of these canoes is four people.

How they fell the trees of which these canoes are formed, is not known. The only tools found among them were, an adze wretchedly made of stone, some small pieces of the same substance in the form of a wedge, a wooden mallet, and some shells and fragments of coral.

Their weapons are spears or lances of different kinds. These they throw with so good an aim, as to be more sure of their mark than

than an European with a single bullet. They also use a shield or target of an oblong form, about three feet long, and eighteen inches broad, made of the bark of a tree.

Humorous.

THOUGHTS ON DOGS.

BY THE LATE GOV. LIVINGSTON.

Impasta fugiſſis aves validamque canum vim.—STATIUS.

I HAVE, I muſt own, no ſmall veneration for the memory of *Argus*, a favourite dog of *Ulyſſes*; that upon the teſtimony of Homer, recogniſed his maſter after twenty years abſence—an affectionate dog, who by wagging his tail, and giving every other token of joy that a dog can give, welcomed that celebrated hero's return to Ithaca, and then inſtantly expired. But I do not like all dogs; and pray who ever admired the ſnarling cur, *Cerberus*? I have, in particular, an averſion to lap dogs. I wiſh I could cure it; becauſe they are ſo often the fondlings of the ladies; and who would chooſe to be an enemy to any living thing, that is honoured with their affection? For ſuch enmity, therefore, it is incumbent upon me publickly to account. I will cheerfully do it. In a certain war between France and Greatbritain, the latter ſent to America my lord Loudon, as generaliſſimo of her army, to take Quebeck. My lord had a lap dog. I do not remember its name; but I dare ſay it was at leaſt as ſweet as that of *Dulcinea*. It was a very great favourite of his lordſhip.—Whether or no he uſed to kiſs it, I will not depoſe: But he hugged it, and he ſtroaked it, and he fed it in the morning with chocolate ſweetened with loaf ſugar. Either conceiving from his own fund of knowledge, or being ſo adviſed by the moſt eminent phyſicians, that the air of Newjerſey would prove more ſalutary to the health of this charming tiny creature, than that of New-york, the noble general ſent it to Mr. Weſt's, at Elizabethtown point, to be there boarded during the ſummer ſeaſon. Full as ſolicitous about proper ſupplies and accommodations for this beautiful little play thing, as for thoſe of his troops, he ſent with it a careful aſſiduous nurse to attend it, with particular directions reſpecting its diet. Upon this I aſked *myſelf* (for my lord, in the plenitude of his power, from his arbitrary diſpoſition, was that kind

kind of man, that I could not, without running the risque of being hanged, have asked the question of *another*) *will a general, who is so extremely attentive to a lap dog, ever conquer Canada?* My lord did not conquer Canada. What did he? Why, he made very free with the property of others, while very tenacious of his own. He protested, that the chancellor of Greatbritain had authorised him to hang any man in America without trial by jury: He played with his lap dog; and he accumulated an immense fortune, which might all have been saved by the British nation, had they but thought of appointing for the commander in chief of that army, that very same identical pretty little lap dog, instead of his lordship, which would have done just as much towards the reduction of Quebeck, without costing the crown any more than its board at Mr. West's. *My lord did not conquer Canada.* This glory was reserved for general Wolf, who never played with lap dogs. The little dog in question, or at least his lordship's unseasonable fondness for it, thus proving the fatal occasion of a most successful campaign, at a time, gentle reader, when you and I and all of us loved Greatbritain, though she did not love us, hath to this moment (asking the pardon of the ladies, and all the *lilies male* of the land) given me an aversion to all the canine breed, of that diminutive species.

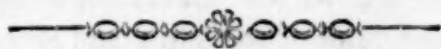
As to *hounds*, it is a delicate point to say any thing to *their* prejudice. They are dogs of sport; and who would wish to spoil another man's sport? But twenty men, and twenty horses, and twenty dogs, in twenty hours chase, and trespassing on twenty times twenty of their neighbour's inclosures, for the important purpose of killing one fox! Peradventure, too, instead of a fox, as I have actually known it to happen, to dig out of a hole to which the *well scented* hounds had led the eager hunters, a miserable opossum. O the wonderful utility of hounds!

Respecting *puppies*, I will not say a word against them. They are very *numerous*; and no prudent man will unnecessarily create a multitude of enemies.

But to dogs in general I cannot be reconciled without drawing some publick benefit from them. They are great eaters. Some of them would distance at this exercise, the greatest epicure in a neighbouring state, along side of a haunch of venison or a green turtle. They often consume what were better bestowed upon the
the

the poor ; and what would feed many hundreds. They are out of all humour with the moon, when in its brightest splendour, which argues their love of darknefs, and probably for the works of it : They frequently tempt a horfe to throw his rider : They frighten the ladies ; and it is not long ſince that one of them ran away with, and finally feloniously murdered, the favourite parrot of Belinda, that had long been the entertainment of the whole family ; and ſpoke as articulately, and generally more ſenſibly, though not ſo vociferouſly, as our modern Demofthenes of Newjerſey. They often beſpatter the ſilk ſtockings of a wooer ; and compel him to return home (painful interruption, conſidering his errand) for another pair : They continually break the peace amongſt themſelves ; and we have no laws to puniſh their frays and riots : They bark at us in day ; and they diſturb our repoſe by night ; and whether from a guilty conſcience or not ; they frequently run mad ; and for the bite of a mad dog, there are more recipes than cures.

From the ſupernumeraries of thoſe, for the moſt part, very uſeleſs animals, a conſiderable revenue might be extracted, for the benefit of the ſtate. A very ſmall tax upon every dog above one in a family, and ſo in proportion for more than two, would amount to a great ſum ; and I cannot think the ſerious conſideration of ſuch an impoſt, beneath the dignity of the legiſlature.



Female Beautifier.

METHOD OF GATHERING MAY DEW.

TAKE half a dozen ſpoonfuls of elder flower water, the ſame quantity of bean flower water, and one ſpoonful and a half of oil of tartar. When they have ſtood mixed two or three days, and are properly ſettled, rub a little over the face twice a day, letting it dry on, and in a ſhort time the freckles will totally diſappear. Diſtilled water of elder leaves gathered in the month of May, will alone answer the purpoſe ; the face being waſhed morning and evening with the liquid on a cloth or ſponge, and ſuffered to dry in. The juice of onions ; water diſtilled from equal quantities of houſeleek and celandine ; and a decoction of ivy leaves boiled in white wine ; are likewiſe eſteemed efficacious.

DESCRIPTION

Foreign Natural History.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BLUE WINGED DRAGON FLY.

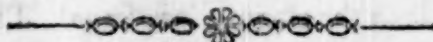
THE blue winged Dragon fly, is like the locust, produced from eggs, deposited in the water by the parent insect, out of which afterwards issue many small vermicles with six legs; and these having attained the full period of their growth, cast their skins, and become so many Dragon flies like their parent.

While the fly continues in its vermicular state, there are four bags or folicles conspicuous on its back, and in them the wings are folded up in a most astonishing manner. Nay, even all the colours and varieties of painting of this creature may be seen through the skin. It continues to increase in size till it has attained its full growth, when it removes out of the water, in which it had lived, during its vermicular state, to some dry place, as into the grass, to pieces of wood, stone wall, or any thing else it can meet with; and fixing therein the acute claws of its legs, continues a short time immoveable. The skin, which incloses the fly, then opens in its head and back; and through this aperture the head and eyes appear, and soon after their six legs; but in the mean time, the hollow and empty skin of the legs remains firmly fixed in its place: After this the inclosed creature creeps forward by degrees, and by this means draws first its wings, and then its whole body, out of the skin; and proceeding a little further, sits at rest for some time longer, as if immoveable. During this interval, its wings begin to expand themselves by degrees, and to smooth all their intricate plaits and folds. The body is also insensibly extended, until all the limbs have obtained their just size and proportion. As all these particulars are performed by the force of the blood and circulating humours, and by the assistance of the air impelled by respiration, the creature cannot the first moment fly, and therefore is forced to stay in the same place, until all its limbs are dried by the circumambient air and sun. Thus the Dragon fly enters upon a more noble life than that it had hitherto led in the waters; for in the latter it was obliged to live in misery, creeping and swimming slowly; but now it becomes a swift inhabitant of the air. But as its wings are very large and long, and its legs very short in proportion, it is not agreeable

agreeable for this insect to walk on the ground : For which reason they always chuse dry branches of trees, on which they pitch when they want to rest, or devour their prey, which they seize with their six legs in the air, convey into their mouths with their two foremost legs, and then break it in pieces with their teeth. Their common food is flies ; but they do not even spare the melliferous bees ; they catch them in the air, and destroy them. The Dragon fly is greatly delighted with the rays of the sun, to which it is indebted both for life and motion ; for when the face of the heaven is hid in clouds, and the air obscure, it continues on some twig without eating, or hardly any motion.

Another thing worthy observation in these creatures is, that as they are obliged to hunt and seek for their food in the air, nature has given them two large eyes, which cover almost the whole head. They have also four membranous wings, with which, as with oars, they can turn themselves like swallows, with a prodigious velocity, to what part they please. Their long tail is also very conducive to this purpose ; for with this they steer and govern themselves with great art, and direct themselves in a certain path through the air.

How long the worm continues in the water before it acquires its mature state, for changing into a winged insect, is not certainly known ; but two years at least seem necessary for this purpose ; since these worms, if examined at the end of summer, are very far from a state of perfection.



FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE GERME OF FANCY.

THE renowned for taste and literary refinement have generally acknowledged that the lively sallies of the imagination are often attended with more salutary effects than the more laborious excursions of the judgement or the understanding. When the mind has been employed in investigating the depths of science, or exploring the ancient sources of erudition and genius, what can be more pleasing than to delightfully rove among the choicest flowers which the warmth of fancy have expanded ? What a more desirable or entertaining relaxation, from intense thought, than to suffer the imagination to wander in the luxuriant fields of speculation ? To mark the beauties of female excellence, to depict

depict the enlivening charms of nature, and to paint in the highest colours, the native loveliness of intrinsic merit. Fostering these reflections in my bosom, and sensible that the efforts of juvenility in the literary republick ought ever to be arrayed in the simple garb of modesty, I conceived no title would be more applicable for the productions of a juvenile Essayist than the *GERME OF FANCY*.

REFLECTIONS AT MIDNIGHT.

ALL nature is asleep. Not an insect whispers in the ear of night, and awful solemn silence reigns, but hark !

"The iron tongue of midnight speaks."

Sequestered from the gay scenes of dissipation and the watchful eyes of a censorious world, I suffer my youthful imagination to soar serenely in the airy walks of excursive fancy. The air is clear and tranquil—a cloudless sky, scattered with resplendent stars, most delightfully embellishes the azure dome. The goddess Cynthia, enrolled in a silver vest, diffuses her glittering rays upon the spangled surge, and all nature is hushed into a pleasing requiem. The imperfect semblance of day, caused by her borrowed light shining through the distant woods, inspires the mind with a placid melancholy. The gentle zephyrs whisper through the rustling trees, the midnight damps infect the lucid air, and the noisy bark of the faithful mastiff assails the attentive ear. With supreme delight, I contemplate the nobleness of the heavenly arch, reflected in the faithful mirror of the stagnant pool. The shrill cries of the screech owl awake the most melancholy sensations, and the mouldering ruins of a stupendous tower, adds to the gloomy landscape. This awful silence fills my soul with noble and religious sentiments. At this solemn hour the ambitious student, enjoying the sweets of retirement, unfolds the luxuriant pages of history, marks the dissimilarity of ages, admires the achievements of heroism, spurns the vile arts of treachery, and enriches his understanding with every source of knowledge that can delight the eve or morn of his fleeting existence. Now the poor, unfortunate and miserable prostitute, estranged from the endearing caresses of parental affection, and disregarded by the friends of modesty and virtue, wanders through the silent city, to allure unwary youth by her fatal powers of delusion, and often causes a tear to flow from the eye of sensibility. Now the midnight reveller, consumes the feathery hours of life, involved in the baneful scenes of dissipation

sipation, and an alien to the soothing transports of conscious innocence. Now many an amiable and virtuous female, who perhaps has sacrificed the sublime delights of parental approbation, to gratify the volatile passion of youth, trims the almost expiring taper, and waits in torturing suspense for her beloved partner, while he, callous to every tender feeling of humanity, is squandering away the future prospects of an infant family at the destructive and ever detested gaming table. Now under the silent mask of night, the unfeeling desperado plunges the dagger into the breast of innocence, and the lurking thief disturbs the slumbers of peaceful families. Now many poor wretches in the fading eve of life, and enduring the pains of acute disease, anticipate the dawning day, in hope of receiving the lenient balm of kind relief. Now ebon night has resumed her dreary throne and casts her sable mantle over the lively face of nature, the sage philosopher with secret pleasure delights to contemplate the beauties of the starry world and trace the wonders of the milky way. 'This passage from the immortal Young, "that an undevout astronomer is mad," is truly just and noble. O how can senseless mortals forget that universal and visible wisdom which governs the world with so much splendour. Can there inhale the vital air a wretch so devoid of common sense as to profess the principles of atheism, while he views the brilliant aspect of those radiant globes which roll above the skies, and the variegated canopy of heaven. Reason recoils at the idea, and pity sheds a tear at frail humanity.

While the simple rustick tastes the sweets of calm repose ; while hoary age is buried in oblivion from the cares of the past day ; while smiling innocence rests serene from the solitudes of persecuting conscience, while the miserable find a respite from their sorrow, and all nature is hushed into a pleasing calm, I enjoy the refined delights of contemplation and view the silent scenes of gloomy midnight.

While the pale moon, meek empress of the night,
In the mild robes of liquid light arrayed,
Paints on the trembling wave her image bright,
I love to wander through the greenwood shade.
Then tranquil reason reassumes her throne,
Peace smiles benignant on th' immortal soul,
That on the plumes of mild devotion borne,
Aspires to bliss which care can ne'er control.

ALBERT.
THE

Aboriginal Trait.

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THE HUMANE INDIAN.

AN Indian, who had not met with his usual success in hunting, wandered down to a plantation among the back settlements in Virginia, and seeing a planter at his door, asked for a morsel of bread, for he was very hungry.—The planter bid him begone, for he would give him none.—“Will you give me then a cup of your beer?” said the Indian.—“No you shall have none here,” replied the planter. “But I am very faint,” said the Savage, “Will you give me only a draught of cold water?”—“Get you gone, you Indian dog, you shall have nothing here,” said the planter.—It happened some months after that the planter went on a shooting party up into the woods, where, intent upon his game, he raised his company, and lost his way, and night coming on, he wandered through the forest, till he espied an Indian wigwam.—He approached the Savage’s habitation, and asked him to shew him the way to a plantation on that side the country. “It is too late for you to go there this evening, Sir,” said the Indian; “but if you will accept of my homely fare, you are welcome.”—He then offered him some venison, and such other refreshment as his store afforded, and having laid some bear skins for his bed, he desired that he would repose himself for the night, and he would awake him early in the morning, and conduct him on his way.—Accordingly in the morning they set off, and the Indian led him out of the forest, and put him in the road he was to go; but just as they were taking leave, he stepped before the planter, and turning round, staring full in his face, bid him say, whether he recollected his features. The planter was now struck with shame and horror, when he beheld in his kind protector, the Indian whom he had so harshly treated. He confessed that he knew him, and was full of excuses for his brutal behaviour, to which the Indian only replied—“When you see poor Indians fainting for a cup of cold water, don’t say again, “Get you gone you Indian dog!” The Indian then wished him well on his journey, and left him.—It is not difficult to say which of these two had the best claim to the name of christian.

THE

Fable.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE TULIP AND PANSY

A GAUDY Tulip, the pride of the border in which it grew, thus addressed the more simple and innocent Pansy—Poor thing, how I pity thee ! not only neglected, by all who visit the garden, and condemned to hear my praises each moment from the lips of beauties and amateurs, but also continually oppressed by a sense of thy own insignificance, and my superior merits. Indeed, replied the Pansy, thou art mistaken ; far from being the object of my envy, I was but this instant compassionating thy fate ; it is true, that thou wast purchased by a florist at a great expense, and art adorned by nature with the most elegant and glowing colours—but a cloud is now gathering in the west, which threatens thy destruction—before tomorrow's sun shall recline on the bosom of Thetis, stripped of thy gay covering, thou shalt appear a withered stalk ; while I, refreshed by the shower, may perhaps attract the notice of one of those very belles, who ignorant of thy misfortune, will come to admire thee—at first, I shall be placed on her fair bosom, then traced with a pencil by her delicate fingers, I shall revive, in still gayer colours, either on her screen, or work basket ; for beauties often blaze and are forgotten—but the agreeable long continue to charm, by their soft lustre, and intrinsic value.

M.

 FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

THE Essayist. No. IV.

HUMAN INCONSISTENCY EXEMPLIFIED.

Ab, Corydon, Corydon, quæ te dementia cepit ?—VIRGIL.

AMONG the many inconsistencies in the character of inconsistent man, there is no one more repugnant to the sober dictates of reason, than a propensity to be proud of the gifts, or ashamed of the defects of nature, and to glory in a line of conduct, which ought to occasion the keenest remorse. Nothing, however, is more common, than this disposition. Very few can bear the reproach of personal deformity, cowardice, or mental imbecility, without evident tokens of displeasure and mortification ; while the charge of idleness, debauchery, and almost every other

other vice, especially if tempered with a compliment to the superior understanding of the person, who is the object of censure, produces only an assenting approving smile. What more flagrant instance of the weakness and depravity of human nature can be adduced? Would any being unacquainted with the whole human character, conclude from these traits in it, that man is indued with rational faculties, and that his happiness depends, not upon the real or reputed possession of the richest gifts of nature, but, upon the goodness of his heart and the rectitude of his conduct? If from such premises he could draw such a conclusion, he justly claims the honour of having made a very great improvement in the art of syllogizing, by the discovery of a method entirely new, and extremely convenient for certain modern logicians.

These ideas were suggested by reflecting upon several characters within the circle of my acquaintance. A delineation of some of their most prominent features, as they relate more particularly to the present subject, may neither be improper nor entirely useless.

Nature has bestowed upon APHRONIUS a quick apprehension, a tenacious memory, and an unbounded curiosity. Though his genius cannot boast so much originality as that of some others, who are greatly inferior to him in real scholarship, yet it justly ranks considerably above mediocrity. His scientific accomplishments by far exceed his years. He is fluent and confident, and when he pleases, agreeable and engaging in his manners. But the possession of all these excellent qualities cannot satisfy his incomprehensible ambition. He wishes to be thought so happy a genius, as to be able to acquire his knowledge almost without the assistance of study. His midnight taper, however, gives the lie to his daily asseverations. He impairs his health by those intemperate lucubrations, which are necessary to retrieve those hours of day, that he is obliged to waste, in order to maintain the enviable reputation of an *idle* fellow. Do you wish to inflict upon him the severest punishment in your power for some unpardonable injury, which he has done you? Give him the odious appellation of a hard student. Would you pay him the highest compliment, which language admits? Reproach him with idleness, impudence, and intemperance. Such absurd and vicious conduct is justly punished by its unavoidable consequences. It must ever create disgust, contempt, and pity, in the bosoms of all those

those who estimate a character by its conformity or nonconformity to the principles of virtue and untainted reason.

Lothario, in every respect inferior to the preceding, is likewise anxious to be thought what nature never designed him, a first rate genius. He is conscious of his inability to distinguish himself in all the various branches of study. Besides, he wisely considers, that he should not accomplish his grand design by being an adept in the languages, metaphysicks, or mathematicks, were it in his power, as these thorny paths of learning are beaten only by dull fellows, who are entirely destitute of genius. He therefore determines to bend his whole force to acquire the reputation of an excellent writer; English composition being, in his opinion, the only infallible criterion of natural abilities. To this he devotes his whole time, except so much as is *necessarily* sacrificed at the shrine of idleness; *necessarily*, I say, because idleness, or at least the appearance of it, is one of the distinguishing qualities of genius; nay some have supposed it the only essential one, as it is certain, that many have been denominated extraordinary geniuses for no other reason whatever, than that they were in full possession of this excellent property. However, *Lothario* does not depend upon this alone, as has been observed, but by his unremitting exertions has attained to mediocrity in composition; which, in a person so extremely *indolent*, is a certain indication of surprising talents. Thus from the suffrages of the undiscerning, a body sufficiently respectable on account of its numbers to soothe his vanity, he has acquired that unspeakable honour, which has been so long the grand object of his ambition. The virtues of this promising youth are in proportion to his astonishing proficiency in literature, and the prodigious powers of his mind; he therefore bids fair to become an eminently useless member of society.

To serve instead of a comment upon the preceding hints, a few of the leading traits in a character not exactly similar to the foregoing, shall be briefly sketched out.

Modestus is not inferior in parts or education to either of those, which have been mentioned. So far, however, from blushing at the reproach of being a student, he glories in the name, and is firmly persuaded, that to labour for the acquisition of useful knowledge, as far as his health and advantages allow, is his indispensable duty, his happiest privilege. Without striving

to

to be thought a greater genius than he really is, or than ever existed ; without endeavouring to acquire the reputation of learning, which he does not possess ; he thinks it his business to cultivate those talents, with which he is indulged, to the utmost of his power, and to *be* rather than to *seem*, good, learned, and wise. As he does not make a laboured display of his erudition upon every occasion, but is satisfied with the consciousness of his own worth, he does not dazzle the eyes of the ignorant so much as the flip-pant APHRONIUS. But while the shallow artifices of the latter are discovered with indignation by the discerning few, the resplendent merits of the former pierce the envious veil of modesty, and command the esteem and admiration of those, whose silent approbation confers more real honour, than the thundering applauses of an unthinking multitude.

Let these several characters be brought to the bar of sober reason, and, while she eagerly assigns the preference to the latter, her persuasive admonition will be, "*Go thou and do likewise.*"

H.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

Reviews.

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IMPARTIAL CHARACTER OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Grammatical System of the English Language : Comprehending a plain and familiar scheme, of teaching young Gentlemen and Ladies the art of speaking and writing correctly, their native Tongue. By Caleb Alexander. A. M. Printed at Boston. Price 1/4.

THE learned author of this work, has divided the English language into the common classes or parts of speech, and illustrated every definition of their nature and use, by a variety of pertinent examples, which in many instances combine moral sentiment, with the rudiments of Grammar.

Mr. Alexander's system of syntax, merits great commendation : The rules are concise and perspicuous : The illustrations useful and plain : The observations copious and diffuse : His specimens of parsing, Syntax of participles, remarks on the Ellipsis, and system of Punctuation, we highly approve, and in a few words commend this valuable performance as worthy of general attention.

TO

Cabinet of Apollo.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

T O M E N A N D E R.

YES! 'twas thy numbers, sailing on the breeze;
Flanting in rich luxuriance, 'mongst the trees,
That caught my ear, as heedlessly I stray'd,
O'er the soft velvet of the verdant glade.
'Twas thy own trembling lyre, I knew it well,
That gave the magick spring, the glowing swell;
That, borne on wings seraphick, glided by,
And fill'd my soul, with richest melody.
Oft, have I heard thy rapturous, treasur'd strains,
When roving careless, 'midst the dewy plains;
Oft, has thy well known lay, joy'd my rapt soul,
When sunk unnoticed, 'neath the rising knoll;
Whilst catching from afar, the golden note;
I've bid my praises, on the zephyrs float.
Amid thick woods, and close embow'ring shades,
Stupendous rocks, and verdant flowery glades,
I've heard thy matchless, thy resistless strains,
Whilst lilies, spread them o'er the length'ning plains.
To thee unknown, except by kindred fire,
That taught me how to *love*, and how t' *admire*,
I've hail'd, have sung—and oft have sought to gain,
One sweet responsive cord, to my dull strain;
Lost to all thoughts, or cares, for other's lays,
Philenia's brow alone, thou crown'st with bays;
To her rich *mine*, a monthly tribute send'st,
Nor to a *younger* vot'ry, ever lend'st
A single warbling note, of love, or praise,
Tho' sought, tho' urg'd, in ev'ry ardent gaze.

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

AGAINST DETRACTION.

SWEET to the scent's the smiling briar,
Yet touch'd it gives us pain;
The streamlet we so much admire,
Is oft distain'd with rain.

G

The

The painting that delights the eye,
 To shades its beauty owes ;
 On the same shrub conjoin'd we spy,
 The thorn and blushing rose.

No mortal ever yet was made
 From imperfection free ;
 Angels themselves will have some shade,
 Heaven wills it thus should be.

Mercy to others failings show,
 As you would be forgiv'n ;
 The best man's lot, alas ! were woe,
 Was mercy not in heaven.



TO THE EDITORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

By inserting the following, in your Museum of Entertainment, you will oblige, *Your's, &c.* A READER.

TO a FEMALE ACQUAINTANCE, who was married to a Person
 by the Name of MAID.

DEAR Isabella, oft you 've said,
 That you should live and die a *maid*.
 And though you have commenced bride,
 Still your prediction's verified !

NESTOR.

Worcester, May 20th, 1793.



FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

SPRING—A SONNET.

TIME past—when soften'd, mellow'd peace was mine,
 And pleasure's rosy flow'rets fragrant bloom'd ;
 In jocund lays, I gaily hail'd the Nine,
 And sweet clad winter, spring's sweet smiles assum'd.

But

But now, when budding May resumes her reign,
And nature smiling scatters thick her sweets ;
From me, the golden joys have fled ; and pain,
Like winter's snows, represses ev'ry heat.

Keen rankling grief, like chill December's sway,
Bears ev'ry opening bud of joy away,

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

May 12th, 1793.



FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

A PASTORAL SONG.

THE shepherd of fortune posselt,
May scan if he please, my poor cot,
May think in his wealth to be blest,
But I ne'er will envy his lot.

The pleasures which riches impart,
Are fleeting, and feeble when known,
They never give peace to the heart,
It scorns to be happy alone.

That shepherd true happiness knows,
Whose bosom by beauty is mov'd,
Who tastes the pure pleasure that flows,
From loving and being belov'd.

'Tis a joy of angelical birth,
And when to poor mortals 'tis giv'n,
It cheers their abode upon earth,
And sweetens their journey to heav'n.

How briskly my spirits would move !
What peace in this bosom would reign !
Were I blest with the nymph that I love,
Sweet Delia, the pride of the plain ;

Ye shepherds, she's fair as the light !
'The critick no blemish can find ;
And all the soft virtues unite,
And glow in her innocent mind.

Her

Her accents are fitted to please,
Her manners engagingly free,
Her temper is ever at ease,
And calm as an angel's can be.

Yon lilly, which graces the field,
And throws its perfume to the gale,
In fairness and fragrance must yield,
To *Delia*, the pride of the vale.

She's pleasant, as yonder cool rill,
To trav'lers who faint on the way ;
She's sweet, as the rose on the hill,
When it opens its bosom to day.

I ask not for wealth, or for pow'r ;
Kind heav'n ! I these can resign ;
But hasten, O hasten the hour !
When *Delia* shall deign to be mine.

O teach her to pity the pain
Of a heart, that if slighted must break ;
O teach her to love the fond swain,
That would lay down his life for her sake.

Tho' poor, I will never repine,
Content that my *Delia* is true ;
I'll press her fond bosom to mine,
And think myself rich as Peru.

With her I will stray thro' the grove,
And fondly I'll pour out my soul,
Indulge my effusions of love,
And think myself blest to the full.

With flowers I'll crown her dear hair,
Then gaze on her beauties, and cry,
What nymph can with *Delia* compare !
What shepherd so happy as I.

Thus cheerful the moments shall roll,
Of all my fond wishes possest,
And peace shall descend on my soul,
And make it her favourite rest ;

Contentment

Contentment my life shall prolong,
 All trouble and sorrow forgot,
 And time, as he hurries along,
 Shall smile upon *Corydon's* cot.



FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

STANZAS ON HOPE.

AMID the varying scenes of life,
 Where silent care and noisy strife
 The shifting drama fill ;
 In this dark valley drown'd in tears,
 Augmented by increasing years,
Hope lights her taper still.

Although the soul ride on the waves,
 When danger swims and terror laves,
 To fright the goddess joy ;
 To save her from the rock despair,
Hope is the steady anchor there,
 Credulity the buoy.

What though a deluge sink the ground,
 Nought but the sea be seen around,
 And nought but heaven above ;
 Like Noah on the tide of grief,
 The mind soon finds a kind relief
 From *Hope*, her herald dove.

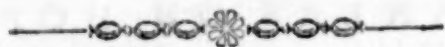
Should angry storm or blackning cloud,
 In darkness an horizon shroud,
 To cheat us of the light ;
Hope, ever active, ever nigh,
 Lifts the black bonnet from the sky,
 And drives away the night.

If adverse winds or eastern gale,
 Wide o'er the field of pleasure sail,
 It blossoms gay deface ;
Hope eager flies and turns the vane,
 Mild zephyrs breathe—the flowers again
 Appear with native grace.

Thus,

Thus, when the box of misery broke,
 Fair *Hope* surviv'd the cruel stroke,
 Catholicon most sure ;
 For all the plagues that reach the mind,
 And all the *pains* that vex mankind,
 Herself a ready cure.

A. L.

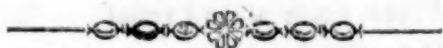


STANZAS TO SPRING.

GLAD season, redolent of pure delight,
 Whose genial power diffuses health around,
 And scatters fragrance o'er the laughing ground,
 While zephyr whispers joy—in thee unite
 What e'er can soothe the soul, or charm the sight.

 For thee kind nature opes her bounteous stores,
 Attunes for thee each warbler's soul to love ;
 For thee displays her all creative powers,
 And decks with flowrets gay the verdant grove.

 Hail then, O Spring ! nor let thine ear disdain,
 The grateful offering of these humble lays :
 By thee inspir'd, perhaps some youthful swain,
 In rapt'rous strains his happier voice shall raise,
 Or wake the trembling lyre to sounds of sweetest praise.



ELEGY.

WHERE weeping yews and nodding cypress wave,
 In awful gloom, around the mossy grave,
 Let nymphs and shepherds yearly tribute bring,
 And strew the earliest violets of the spring.
 Let fairy footsteps trace the midnight sound,
 And guard from ev'ry ill the hallow'd ground ;
 There drooping love and friendship oft appear,
 And virtue greets thy ashes with a tear.

THE

THE APRIL FOOL.

ONE April morn young *Damon* sought
 O'er *Sylvia* to prevail,
 And with dissimulation fraught,
 He thus address'd his tale ;
 Now winter's chilling blasts are o'er,
 And spring's prolifick reign,
 Impels the blossom and the flow'r,
 To deck the smiling plain.

Let us, my dearest girl, repair,
 To yonder blooming grove,
 For oh ! I long to tell thee there
 How ardently I love.

When prudence, watchful for the good
 Of all who seek her care ;
 Confest before the damsel stood,
 And said, of man beware.

What tho' his words, as honey sweet,
 Seem all in candour drest,
 Yet art, the parent of deceit,
 Lies lurking in his breast.
 Admonish'd by this faithful friend,
 The cautious maid reply'd,
 The youth I to the grove attend,
 Must make me first his bride.

Abash'd ! the swain his purpose saw,
 In blackest colours rise ;
 The horror struck his soul with awe,
 And fill'd with shame his eyes ;
 To church he led the lovely maid,
 Fair virtue's sacred school !
 While *Sylvia* archly smil'd, and said
 Now who's the *April fool*.

 E P I G R A M.

SAID *Sue* to *Will* the other day,
 With countenance cast down—
 I have not now— tho' once so gay—
 A *will* to call my *own*.

Last

Last night you vow'd said *Will* to *Sue*,
 When all was dark and still,
 As long as I prov'd kind and true,
 I was your *own* dear *Will*.

THOMPSON TO HIS AMANDA.

WITH A COPY OF THE SEASONS.

ACCEPT, dear nymph ! a tribute due
 To sacred friendship and to you ;
 But with it take, what breath'd the whole,
 O ! take to thine the poet's soul !
 If fancy here her pow'r displays,
 Or if a heart exalts these lays,
 You fairest in that fancy shine,
 And all that heart is fondly thine.,

VERSES TO AN EVENING PRIMROSE.

HAIL gentle flow'r ! whose soft and modest ray
 Throws its white lustre o'er the twilight gloom ;
 That, gently opening to the parting day,
 Weaves a rich garland o'er its early tomb.*
 The bird of eve approves her darling flow'r,
 And pours her strains the waving bough beneath ;
 (How soft at that still solitary hour,
 To hear thro' distant groves the glowing sonnets breath !)
 O ! may my heart, of fashion's fetters tired
 (Life's gaudy fluttering scenes left far behind,)
 In the cold shade of solitude retir'd,
 Indulge the genial current of the mind,
 And like the evening flow'ret's lucid bloom,
 That shuns the notice of the dazzling day,
 So may I wisely spend the hours to come,
 Far from the circles of the rich and gay.
 Heedless of blame the soul can then o'erflow,
 Each debt of meek humanity be paid,
 Safe from pale envy's blast my merits blow,
 For virtue blooms in lone retirement's shade.

Foreign

* This alludes to the shortness of the days where this flower blooms.

Monthly Gazette.

Foreign Occurrences.

Turkey.

A CONSPIRACY has been detected at the Ottoman court. The French had by presents and promises corrupted the greatest part of the Turkish ministry, and endeavoured to induce them to murder the grand Seignior; every thing had already been so concerted, that his sublime highness was to be strangled and war declared against Austria and Russia.

The Russian charge des affaires at Constantinople, had the good fortune to discover the whole of the plot, and to give timely notice of it to the Sultan. All the accomplices were immediately strangled, and many Frenchmen who had but the remotest concern in it, were declared outlaws and their property confiscated.

Algiers.

The Algirene cruizers having taken 8 Dutch vessels, carried them into port, on the 5th of February; but the Dey ordered them immediately to be released because the term of 30 days which he had fixed for the commencement of hostilities had not expired. The Vikil Hadgi, of the marine, a sworn enemy to the christians, openly disapproved of this generous action, and incited the Turks and Moors to condemn it so much, that the Reys Salami, a renegade Jew, said publickly, that to release these prizes was very unjust. The Dey being informed of this behaviour, fell into a violent passion, and ordered the Vikil Hadgi to cause the mutinous Reys Salami to be instantly beheaded. The Vikil Hadgi instead of executing this order, concealed the criminal on board a corsair; the Dey enraged at his conduct, commanded the Vikil Hadgi to be strangled, but at the pressing entreaties of his wife changed the sentence to perpetual banishment. The vacant post has been given to the nephew of the Dey, a very amiable young man, and the post captain is turned out and another put in his room.

Russia.

The Empress has positively acceded to the coalition of the European powers, and a fleet of ten ships of the line are soon to quit the ports of Russia, in order to join the Spanish squadron, and to act in concert against France. The Empress has been pleased to ordain, as follows. 1. That no French ships under the national flag shall be received into any port in Russia. 2. All consuls, vice consuls and agents are to leave the Empire in three weeks. 3. All Russian consuls and Russian subjects are to leave France immediately. 4. All French merchants, traders, &c. of whatever sex are to quit Russia instantly. 5. All French however, are excepted, who willingly take the oath prescribed, and whose names are to be published, in the publick papers. 6. The oath is to be taken in the Roman Catholick chapel in the presence of a magistrate; in the reformed churches; or in a court of government.

Prussia.

Koningstien has surrendered to our arms, and we have taken 440 prisoners. The siege of Williamstadt is raised, Klundert evacuated, and the French have retreated towards Antwerp, after leaving their cannon and setting fire to their own batteries at Moendyk.

The city of Dantzick, has formally surrendered itself to the disposal of the Prussian monarch.

Denmark.

The following trait of humanity does great honour to the merchants of Copenhagen ; as there exists a royal ordonnance published in 1788, authorising the tradesmen to take the children of Jews apprentices, several merchants have opened a subscription for the purpose of paying the apprentice's fees, and for gifting premiums to such young men, as behave well during the term of their apprenticeship.

Sardinia.

Admiral Truguet, who had command of the expedition against Sardinia, bombarded Cagliari without effect. Four ships and two bomb ketches were placed before the town ; two others and as many bomb ketches between the town and a small mountain, and another was placed in such a position as to batter the citadel. Three ships and three frigates were employed in covering the descent : Of the four ships which had orders to range themselves before the town, one only came near enough to do any damage. The Themistocles, Patriot and Juno behaved well. The descent took place with 1500 troops of the line and 3000 national guards. Fate would have it, that the troops were seized with a sudden panick, and the General was obliged to reembark them immediately. The French lost 2 vessels, received great damage in the hulls and masts of others, and lost a great number of men.

Germany.

The following is published as a correct statement of the forces of the combined powers, acting against France. The prince of Saxe Cobourg and General Clairfayt 38,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry ; Prince Hohenlohe 35,000 ; Count Colliredo 26,000 ; General Beaulieu 14,000 ; General Wurmsin 35,000 ; besides 30,000 Croats, making in total, with the addition of the Prussian and Imperial arms upwards of 300,000. No less than 107 waggons, with wounded French, and a strong detachment of prisoners, have passed through Cologne. Certain intelligence is received that the French have evacuated Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonds, and Fort St. Michael. The Emperor, to whom several patriotick donations have been sent, upon the occasion of the present war, lately received a small box accompanied with the following note. " A married woman, who had not the happiness to be born your subject, but who is devoted to you with all her heart, intreats you to accept this small box which contains her contribution towards the exigences of the state." In the box were found diamonds to the value of 40,000 florins. None of the attendants could guess the giver ; but the Emperor immediately said " this must be the Empress," and upon enquiring, he was found to be right.

The

The prince de Saxe Cobourg has retaken most of the places which had submitted to the French, and laid them under severe contributions.

The butchers of Vienna have ordered a silver ox to be cast and sent to the Emperor filled with ducats, as a patriotick contribution.

Spain.

The most extraordinary and energetick exertions take place in all parts of this kingdom. The officers of marine have received orders to repair to their posts with all possible speed. Our naval armament will be ready for sea in eight days. The publick voice points out Mr. Langara, Dartizubel, and Mazaredo as the most eligible for command.

The indignation of the people upon the first intelligence of the death of Louis was extreme. The French residents at Madrid were obliged to conceal themselves to avoid the popular fury; and their indignation was if possible, increased, when they were told, that the convention had refused the King's mediation.

The queen of Spain has made an offer of all her jewels to support the present war. The dukes of Alva and Medinaz and the Marquis of St. Cruz, have offered to garrison and defend the court and royal residences, at their own expence.

Holland.

The officers who have been guilty of delivering up fortresses to the French, are arrested in the name of the republick and will be tried by Court Martials.

Namur, Mons, Bruges, Ghent, Breda and Gertrugdenberg have been surrendered to the allied armies. The French garrisons in general behaved well, and were granted very honourable terms of capitulation. In the capitulation of Breda, no exceptions were made, the French Batavian legion, or Dutch patriots, were considered as part of the garrison and allowed to go with the French troops into France.

France.

On the 17th of March, the French troops under command of General Dumourier, drove the Austrians from Tirclemont, after a most heroick resistance and with considerable loss.

Flushed with success, General Dumourier made preparations to attack the Austrians on the 18th between Landel and Domel, at the distance of six miles from St. Tron. The attack commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning, and continued with the most dreadful slaughter, till half past five in the afternoon, when through the superiority of numbers, the French were routed with great loss, and 33 pieces of cannon taken.

The National Convention upon receiving this disagreeable intelligence, immediately published two spirited addresses to the people, in which they conjure them by every tie to rouse for the defence of liberty.

The Mayoralty of Paris published a proclamation, consequent on the above news; the theatres and all places of publick diversion were shut up; the alarm was beaten to call the citizens to their respective sections, and the black flag, the signal of danger, was hoisted on the church of Notre Dame.

The

The French armies when completed to the number voted by the National Convention will amount to 578,000 men. The reinforcements lately ordered of 300,000 men have been levied on the different districts and sections, and are said to have been generally raised. The proportion of the city of Paris was upwards of 12,000 men which were immediately furnished.

Lafource requested a modification of the law respecting emigrants, and stated that a young lady of 14 years of age, had been sent back by her parents, who in the strict tenor of the law was liable to lose her head. He therefore proposed that no child should be answerable for the faults of its parents. The Convention confirmed the law against male children and passed sentence of transportation against females.

The section of 92 presented to the Convention, Charles Dupleffis, who preserved Thionville from being surprised; who attacked by 10 Hussars at Steenkerk killed four and put the other six to flight; who enveloped by 60 musketeers, and seeing the axe lifted over his head, replied to their menaces, by the cry of success to the French republick. The section have decreed him a civick crown and presented him with a sword. The minister at war rewarded him by a commission, and the president of the convention honoured him with the fraternal embrace.

The battle of the 18th was warm and bloody. The camp was fixed between Louvain and Tirlemont, Equality commanded the centre, and Valence the right. This wing and the centre combatted gallantly, but the left under Miranda shamefully gave way and absolutely took to flight. Valence shewed prodigies of valour. He was carried in the midst of the enemy, separated from the body of cavalry at the head of which he commanded, and there was kept for some time with his aid de camps, one of whom is dangerously wounded, and fought his way back with the General, who also received 4 wounds and is very ill.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of general defence, gave in a report of the political situation of France with regard to Spain, after the reading of which it was decreed,

1. That the French Republick is at war with the King of Spain.
2. The executive council are charged to call forth all the forces which may appear necessary for repelling the aggression, and for maintaining the independence of France; it will therefore raise the army of the Pyrenees to 100,000 men.
3. Six commissioners chosen from the convention, shall repair to the southern departments to provide for the wants of the army, to accelerate the recruiting and to animate the zeal of the citizens.

Talien in the name of the committee of safety gave in a report, that the sentence pronounced against Louis XVI. had thrown the city of Lyons into consternation and that a strong counter revolution spirit had manifested itself.

The recent loss of our armies, have affected the minds of the populace to a great degree. The people and particularly the market women in prodigious numbers, entered the shops and ware houses of the grocers and other tradesmen, and distributed out their commodities, at very low prices. Many robberies were committed, and several of the National guards killed. The Convention in order to appease the people, immediately voted 7 Millions of livres to the city of Paris, for a supply of provisions,

The

The national convention has decreed. 1. That all the ports in the French colonies should be open to the vessels of the United States. 2. That all merchandise imported and exported by American vessels, shall be subject only to such duties as French vessels pay. 3. That the executive council negotiate with congress upon the subject, and endeavour to obtain the same advantage for French merchants in the ports of America.

Great Britain.

An attachment has been made by the attorney general of £.100,000 lodged in the bank of England, supposed to be French property.

American stock has undergone a serious change for the worse. 3 per cents are from 48 to 50; and 6 p. cents from 88 to 90.

An unusual ferment prevails in the north of Ireland. Several companies have been formed into national battalions. They copy the French in their motos, dress, standards, &c.

The English fleet goes out with singular advantages in point of signals and manœuvring. The French ships being wholly officered with Captains and mates of merchantmen, who may no doubt be able navigators but are intolerably ignorant of naval tactics.

A few towns in Scotland have voted thanks to the virtuous lords and patriotick commoners who opposed the war with France; but in general the tide of the nation is in favour with the war, as will appear by the numerous addresses from all parts of the kingdom. Our ships of war and privateers have been very successful against the French; they have already captured to the amount of £.200,000; whilst the loss that we have sustained does not amount to one tenth of that sum.

The following are said to be a correct list of the powers at war with France, The King of Great Britain, the Empress of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Archduke of Austria, the Electors of Metz, Treves and Hanover; the King of Spain, the King of Sardinia, the King of Prussia, the States General of Holland, the Republick of Hamburgh, the Republick of Lubec, the Republick of Bremen, The Prince Bishop of Leige, the Duke of Deuxponts, the Prince of Hesse Cassel, and the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, a combination, which for extent of dominion, wealth and power, is without example in the annals of mankind.

Domestick Occurrences.

Arrival of the French Ambassador.

THE French frigate L' Embuscade of 32 guns, commanded by Citizen Bompard, arrived at Charleston, Southcarolina, in 48 days from Rochfort. She has brought over Mr. Edmund Charles Genet, Adjutant General of the French army and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, accompanied by two Secretaries of Embassy. His Excellency being landed set out for Philadelphia,

Philadelphia, where he has arrived in good health, and has received every mark of attention from the patriotick sons of Columbus.

American Provincial Regiments.

Two provincial regiments are to be raised in America, viz. One in Novascotia. Colonel—Governour Wentworth, Lieut. Col. Borde, and Major Kearnez. One in New Brunswick. Col. Governour Carlton. Lt. Col. Robinson, and Major, Murray. They are to be in service in the absence of the regular troops, who are ordered to the West Indies.

Catholick Church, Boston.

A few evenings since some sacrilegious wretches, broke into the Catholick church in this town, and destroyed several very valuable articles.

Commercial.

The French Ambassador states, that the National Convention considering that timber of the growth of the United States, proper for the building of ships, is equal to any in the world, have lately passed a decree, revoking in favour of the United States, all the laws which heretofore have existed in that country, with regard to the sale of foreign bottoms within the French ports; so that American built vessels sent thither for sale, will in all probability meet with a very good market.

The Islands of St. Christophers, Grenada and Antigua, are opened for the importation of timber and provisions in American vessels.

The extraordinary commission of Gaudaloupe, on the 21st of March decreed that the ports of Basseterre and Point au Petre will be freely opened to the vessels of the United States of America. The said vessels will have liberty to export in return for their cargoes all kinds of colonial produce, paying however the real duties.

The assembly of St. Lucy has decreed, that reckoning from the 17th of March, all the ports of the Islands shall be opened to all neutral vessels.

Black Snakes.

Captains Clarke and Pratt, of Saybrook, Connecticut, being at work in the woods, near a ledge of rocks, discovered two black snakes, which they killed; a few minutes after they found themselves surrounded by a large number of the same species, of which they engaged and killed 25. The men then left the ground and soon after returning, found some boys engaged with a still larger number; the snakes were again repulsed and left 27 dead on the field, which makes 54 total.

Remarkable Fecundity.

Mrs. Lydia Harvel, wife of Mr. John Harvel, living on a plantation, adjoining Norridgewalk, on the banks of the Kennebeck, in the county of Lincoln, was on the 19th of July, 1792, delivered of a son, and on the 23th of April 1793 was safely delivered of 4 sons at a birth, three of them living children, who with their mother, appear likely to do well.

Academical Buildings.

Last Monday at 5 o'clock P. M. the Rev. President Stiles, accompanied by the Mayor, Aldermen and other gentlemen of the city of Newhaven, Connecticut, laid

laid the first stone of the new edifice of Yale College. At the time appointed, the students in procession, waited on the President and the other gentlemen to the place of performing the ceremony. The President having laid the stone, made to a very crowded audience, an address suited to the auspicious occasion.

Counterfeit Dollars.

We are requested to caution the publick against counterfeit dollars, as there are many in circulation. One emission is dated 1790, and is well executed. The words Carolus IV. appear as though struck with a new die, and the inside edges of the letters are raised. They have the complexion of black tin, but by rubbing, it will appear they are made of copper. They are rather sharper than good dollars; and the only letters ill executed are the two letters *e* in the words *Dei* and *Rex*, and in them the upper part is, if any thing, longer than the lower part.

Natural Curiosities.

Captain Caffry in opening a salt lick, on Cumberland, Kentucky, has found many of those large bones, which are supposed to have belonged to the American Mammoth; one tooth, in particular weighs four pounds and a half, and measures nine inches in length, seven and a quarter from the top to the root, and three and three eighths in width.

Federal City Lottery.

The drawing of the Federal City lottery, is fixed for the ninth of September next. The scheme contains 1 prize of 50,000 dollars, 1 of 25,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 2 of 5000, 10 of 1000, and 20 of 500.

Maple Sugar.

The inhabitants of Cooperstown, Susquehanna, inform, that in the township of Otsego, a wilderness in 1786, that there has been at least 160,000 cwt of maple sugar manufactured, the last season, which at 9d per lb. is equal to 15000 dollars.

Frontier Army.

The order and economy of the army deserves great praise. Every morning after parade at 10 o'clock, the troops are drawn out to an eminence at some distance from the encampment, to fire at targets, with premiums for the first, second and third best shots.

The appearance of the soldiery is good as to dress, health &c. The cavalry are in good plight, and well disciplined.

Indian Depredations.

The Knoxville Gazette, contains accounts of various murders and depredations committed by the Indians in the South Western territory. The Creeks, and Cherokees and Shawanese were the supposed perpetrators of the murder alluded to.

The commissioners for negotiating a peace with the Western tribes have set out on their embassy. It will require all their address to conciliate these haughty spirits. Flushed with their conquest of St. Clair, their terms will be high, and the wish for peace is not their predominant feature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Marriages.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, Mr. William Bass to Miss Sally Loring; Mr. Samuel Perkins to Miss Sally Call; Mr. James Carter to Mrs. Catherine Crafts; Dr. Ephraim Elliott to Miss Polly Fleet; Mr. William Selvester to Mrs. Sarah Murphy; Rev. Thomas Gray to Miss Debby Stillman; Captain Samuel Prince to Miss Frances Davis; John Lathrop, jun. Esq. to Miss Ann Pierce.—*Barnstable*, Mr. Watson Freeman to Miss Sally Hinkley.—*Beverly*, Captain Joseph Lee to Mrs. Deborah Cabot.—*Danvers*, Rev. Peter Holt to Miss Hannah Holt.—*Lynnfield*, Mr. Joseph Brown to Miss Sally Holt.—*Ler*, Rev. Alvan Hyde to Miss Lucy Fessenden.—*Marblehead*, Captain William Blackler to Miss Betsey Gerry; Mr. Joseph Butman to Miss Elizabeth Stiles.—*Northfield*, Mr. Gilbert Stacy to Miss Azubah Root Field.—*Lexington*, Mr. Thomas Winship to Miss Ann Harrington.—*Newburyport*, Mr. Micajah Morrill to Miss Rebecca Gallashan.—*Newton*, Mr. Ebenezer Richards to Miss Hannah White.—*Roxbury*, Mr. Joseph Edmunds to Miss Nancy Sheperd.—*Salem*, Mr. Robert Peete to Miss Betsey Smith; Mr. Asa Pierce to Miss Anna Mansfield.—*Sandy River*, Mr. Moses Greele, 88, to a lively widow, 56.—*Watertown*, Mr. John Vinal to Miss Sukey Adams.

RHODEISLAND.—Mr. Saben Lewis to Miss Sally Goff.—CONNECTICUT.—Charles Lathrop, Esq. to Miss Hannah Liffingwell.—PENNSYLVANIA.—Lambert Cadwallader, Esq. to Miss Mary M'Call.

Deaths.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston*, Mr. Thomas Harris, 59; Mr. Robert Pope, 39; Mr. Henry Flagg, 56; Mr. Joseph Eayres, 33; Mr. Jacob Whipple, drowned; Miss Elizabeth Boardman; Mrs. Thankful Rich, 49; Mr. Joseph Jackson, 71; Mrs. Hannah Bradlee, 35; Miss Sarah Allen, 70; Mrs. Susannah Pemberton Tufts; Mr. Josiah Holland, 83; Capt. Zephaniah Jennings; Mrs. Mary Chapman, 41; Mrs. Sarah Eaton, 75; Mrs. Abigail Austin, 63; Mr. John Brewer, 95; Miss Nancy Coates, 20; Miss Patty Reany 20; Mrs. Abigail Sumner, 54.—*Bermuda*, Miss Harriot Wadsworth.—*Brookfield*, Mr. Joshua Dodge, 93.—*Bolton*, Mr. Joshua Richardson, 20.—*Danvers*, Master John Kettel, 12.—*Easthampton*, Mr. Aaron Clap, 77; Mrs. Clap, 73.—*Exeter*, Mr. William Bennet, 52.—*Harwich*, Joseph Snow, Esq.—*Hallowell*, Mrs. Rebecca Coney, 72.—*Ipswich*, Mr. Francis Choate, 19; Miss Amstice Cogswell.—*Kenington*, Capt. Nathaniel Grove, Suicide.—*Lexington*, Mr. John Mason, 21.—*Machias*, Mrs. Martha Lyon, 45.—*Milton*, Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins.—*Marlborough*, Capt. William Brigham, 56.—*Newton*, Mr. Astar Stoddard, 86.—*Newburyport*, Mr. Samuel Greenleaf.—*Northfield*, Mr. Dickinson; Miss Lucy Field; Mrs. Sarah Lunt, 84.—*Oxford*, Mrs. Hannah Ballard, 93.—*Portland*, Mr. George Bowers; Mr. George Stroud; Mr. L. Strout.—*Plymouth*, Mr. James H. Thatcher.—*Roxbury*, Mr. William Dinsdell; Miss Polly Williams.—*Shrewsbury*, Miss Eunice Bigelow; Miss Susannah Bellows, 21.—*Salem*, Capt. John Bowditch, 30; Mrs. Deman; Mrs. Silsby; Miss Bathsheba Needham.—*Rutland*, Hon. John Fessenden, Esq.—*Reading*, Dr. Azahel Fitch, 54.—*Somerset*, Mrs. Bowers.—*Sutton*, Mr. Daniel Chace, 83.—*Wenham*, Mr. Thomas Lewis, 39.